BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,........$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859. NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,		....	$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.,)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.
Aug 19, 1859. 51-3m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

W. TILLER, PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BEADS,
AND CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.
W. TILLER,
No. 24 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
July 22. 47-9t

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or echarge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858* 39-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15th, 1851.
C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London,* in 1851. He has received, during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker, from the Franklin institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side PHILADLPHIA. [July 22, 1859—47-8t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS.
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.
TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

LOST OR STOLEN.—Two Notes, one for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars; the other for Six Hundred Dollars, signed by the subscriber as principal, and Mrs. Marion Potter as security.
The above Notes were not made payable to any particular person, the name being left blank, as they were sent to Mrs. Potter in Philadelphia, who signed and returned them by mail, but having never come to hand. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said Notes to whomsoever they may appear, or to whom made payable. The above notes were lost about the 10th of July last.
S. D. THRUSTON,
Receiver of Estate of S. B. Everitt.
Aug. 6th, 1859. 284-1w—50-1m

For Sale and to Let.

RARE OPENING FOR PHYSICIANS, WITH DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to devote his time and attention to other business, offers for sale, in Conwayboro', S. C., his town property, consisting of FIVE LOTS in central portion of business of the village, a neat new COTTAGE with 5 rooms and necessary out building, and FIFTEEN ACRES WELL WOODED SWAMP LAND.
Also, my OFFICE, OFFICE OUTFIT, consisting of a splendid assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Library, Surgical, Obstetrical and Electrical Instruments, Microscopes and Chemical Apparatus, and everything belonging to a well arranged office. I venture to say that the stock of Medicines, Instruments, &c., is the best in the Eastern part of the State; together with my practice and its good will. The practice is a good and paying one. To a young Physician about commencing business, this is an inducement rarely offered and seldom met with. Terms easy and accommodating. JAMES H. NORMAN, M. D.
Conwayboro', S. C., 1859 52-4t

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes o sell 434 acres of FINE FARMING LAND in Sampson County, four miles North of Clinton. Said land differs from most of the land in the county, being covered with a dense forest of oak, ash, hickory and pine; about 100 acres of said land being in a high state of cultivation, the growing crop on the same will bear me out in saying so. Persons wishing to purchase the above lands can view the same by calling on Dr. H. A. Bizzell or A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., of Clinton.
CHARLES H. STEVENS.
Aug. 26th, 1859. 52-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND,* more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.
Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.
Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robitzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.
The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.
Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.
Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

601 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following tracts of land in New Hanover County, to wit:
301 ACRES KNOWN AS THE REEDY TRACT,
lying about five miles from the town of Wilmington and on Reedy, Caney, and Riley's Branch, said tract having been granted to him by virtue of a Deed dated 17th March, 1846, and signed by Will. A. Graham, then Governor of the State.
ALSO, 300 ACRES KNOWN AS THE CANEY TRACT,
lying about the same distance from Wilmington, and bordering the lands of John A. Sanders and F. A. Moore.
ALSO, A HOUSE AND LOT
In the Town of Wilmington,
situated on Chestnut street in the eastern part of town. The house is a comfortable dwelling, and lot convenient.
Any person desiring to see the above lands, or house and lot, can learn any further particulars by applying to WM. A. BLUDWORTH, Burgaw, New Hanover County, N. C., or addressing JOHN H. BLUDWORTH,
Georgetown, S. C.
☞James Grant, Esq., of Wilmington, will show the House, and David Sanders, Esq., the Lands.
August 5, 1859—49-2m.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, being anxious to move South, offers for sale 700 *ACRES OF LAND,* situated on the South side of Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County, six miles from Warsaw and eight miles from Kenansville.—The land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Peas and Cotton; and is in a fine neighborhood, convenient to good Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell *SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES* and the *STOCK, &c.,* on the place. If not sold before, I will sell at public sale, on the 15th of October next. Terms easy.
LEM'L. W. HODGES, Warsaw.
July 29th, 1859. 48 3m.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL,* owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in September next, for the trial of civil and equity cases.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.
August 26, 1859—52-tc.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo,* of Austin Beasley, deceased, and Administrator of Mary Beasley, deceased, hereby gives notice to Austin Beasley, Jr., Thomas Shuffield and wife, William Smith and wife, Thomas Mims and wife, John Beasley, Lemuel Beasley, Hillary Beasley and Bryan Beasley, who are non-residents of this State, and interested in the said estates, that he is now ready to settle the said estates, and pay over whatever may be due them. Unless the parties interested in said estates come forward and claim their respective interests within the time prescribed by law, the funds will be dealt with according to law.
A. W. CARLTON.
Duplin County, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1859 50-6t

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
⁂ Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

NOTICE.
AT JUNE TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, 1859, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Geo. Fennell, deceased. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
OWEN FENNELL, } Executors.
R. J. FENNELL, }
June 15, 1859. 241-1w—42-3m*

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subcriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

AUCTION SALE.

Bank Stock at Auction.
ON TUESDAY, 13th Sept., 1859, at 11 o'clock, at Exchange Corner, will be sold,
5 SHARES COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.
Terms at sale. By order of Administrator.
Aug. 2?. 52-ts.

Schools.

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
S. J. FAISON, A. B............................PRINCIPAL.
THE FIFTH SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 19th of September. Mr. Faison having assumed the School, independently of the Trustees, will be peculiarly obliged to his numerous friends in this and the adjoining counties for continued patronage. As for the intelligence and morality which characterize the community, the healthfulness of the locality, its freedom from temptations of every kind to vice and idleness, nothing need be said to those who have hitherto formed an acquaintance with this Institution, and as for such as shall hereafter feel disposed to give it a trial, they can obtain all desirable information from those who have already favored it with their confidence and cordial support.
The rates of tuition will be as heretofore, $9 00, $12 50 and $15 00 per session. No deduction made except for sickness protracted beyond a week. Good board convenient to the Scool can be obtained at from $7 to $8 per month. LEWIS HIGHSMITH,
Secretary of Board Trustees.
August, 26th, 1859. 52 3t

OAKLEY SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition in Elementary branches,	$10
" " higher "	15
" " Languages,	20

Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.
D. MACMILLAN, Chm'm. B'rd. Trustees.
Aug. 19. 51-tf.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, N. C.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE 14TH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th September.
Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the departments of an accomplished Female Education.
The terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be the same as those previously established.
For catalogues, containing particulars, apply to the Principal.
July 22d, 1859 47-8t.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c.	$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c, &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School* for *Young Ladies,* in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY—COURT OF EQUITY.
John R. Beaman, Admr. of Jos. J Cole, J. B. Cox, Sen. and others,
vs. Or. Bill To Fall Term, 1859.
Jacob B. and Uz. W. Cox, Exrs. of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others.
IT APPEARING by the affidavit of complainant, J. B. Cox, Sen., that the defendants, Jas. P. N. Cox, William Craddock and wife, Ann B. Craddock, and the children of Mary Ann Pemberton, deceased, wife of Purdie J. Pemberton, reside beyond the limits of this State. The said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, P. Murphy, C. & M. E. at Clinton, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1859 P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
August 26, 1859—52-6w. [Pr. adv. $5 62.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.
August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

A VERACIOUS EMPEROR.—Napoleon induced the Emperor of Austria to agree to a peace by making him believe that England, France and Russia had concerted to interfere only on condition of his relinquishing Lombardy and Venice. It now turns out that they had, in point of fact, done no such thing. The French Emperor cannot be surprised at the distrust with which his declarations are generally received in Europe. He seems to have an unconquerable habit of falsifying whenever it suits his interests.

A paper out West has for its motto, "Good will to all men who pay promptly. Devoted to news, fun and making money."

From the Madison Pioneer.
Another Water-Proof Sermon.

PREACHED BY ELDER BLOW OF WATERPROOF, LOUISIANA.

My Dear Breathering and Sistern: I appear before you to-day a Minister uv the Gospil; and I've no doubt that afore the foundation uv the world, ah, I was predestined to preach the glad tidins uv the Prince uv the New Jerusalem, ah. I believe in the doctrin uv the Saints, and uv thar final perseverance. An enny doctrin that teeches you to believe otherwise can't be found within the leds uv the Bible, ah. I am proud to say, my brethering and sistern, that I am a old fashioned christun uv the Hardshell Baptist pensuashun, an I have chosen far my tex a passage uv scriptur that's found in the leds uv the Bible, an I could tell what it is, but I don't know myself, ah. But, whenever you find it, the words will be these:

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be uv of heavy hearts."

Now, my brethring and sistern, thar's a great many kinds uv licker in this world, as is mentioned in the tex, and these different sorts of spirits may be likened to the various denominashuns uv the christun persuashun, ah. In the first place we have the bright and sparkling shampain wine that comes from furrin parts, ah. This a costly licker, an is used by them as is troubled with bighead, ah. It is a mity fine sperit, and keeps a scissin, a popin, an a effervessin.

It is just so my brethering and sistern with the Piscopalians, ah. They is a highfaluten an 'ristocratic set uv unbelecvers, ah. They have fine pews, tall churches and monstrous orgins. Thar is hoss racers, gambler and chicken fiters among 'em, ah. They is a mity proud people and believe in the Postolic Accession, an they keeps going up from one big preacher to another, until they get up to nothin. They resemble St. John's beest with seven heads and ten horns, fur in speaking uv horns the tex says:

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto them that be uv heavy hearts."

Again my brethering and sistern, thar's another kind uv licker that depraves the appetite, corrupts the sensabilities, nauseates the stomach, consterpates the bowils, depresses the feelings, destroys the health, perduces sick head-ake and vomiting, ah. This kind uv strong drink is commonly cauled whiskey. But in different localitys it has various congelations. In Rackensack it is called rot-gut; in Tinnysee it is named red-eye; in Illinoys it is denominated bald face; and in Texas, whur I live, it is turmed bust head. Now this strong drink, my Christun and dyin frends, may be likened unto the Methodis persuashun, for they is people that sturs up things with a short stick, ah. They is death on campmeetings and preechin up thar free grace and parden to all. They sprinkles in plare uv baytisen, an with thar shoutin, an screemin and falling frum grace, they gets obstropulous and hungry with heviness uv hart, for the tex says:

"Give strong drink unto him that is redy to perish, and wine unto them that be uv hevy hearts."

Again, my dying congregation, thar is another kind uv drink, which, if it don't do enny good, it can't do enny harm. It is ginger pop, ah; and thar is a great deel more water nor ginger in it, ah. It is like the Camelite, fur thar is more water in them than enny else. They even carry thar doctrines so far as to reject glorious old Burbin, ah. They, my Christun friends, is fit subjects fur the track and mishionary societies; but no whar within the leds uv the Bible can enny tex be found which tells you that you can enter into the gate uv the New Jeruselem on water alone, for the tex says:

"Give strong drink unto him that is reddy to perish, and wine unto them that be hevy uv heart."

And yet, my hearers, thar is one powerful strong drink found in all stores, groceries, hotels, an 'pothecary shops. It is Coneyac Brandy. It is made outen every thing and bears a great price, ah. Your worthy speaker, my brethering and sistern, knows it well, ah. It makes a man feel kis keepins ah, an when under its influence he is mighty apt to let the cat outen the bag, ah, an confess to things that he ought'nt to tell. This licker may be likened to the Romin Catholicks; because when they gets with thar preest, an under the influence of spirets, they confess thar sins. A Catholick preest, my friends is a great man, as he keeps large nunneries full of St. Peter, it may be supposed he is always ready, for the tex says:

"Give strong drink unto him that's reddy to perish, an wine unto them that be hevy uv heart."

Thar is furthermore, my beloved followers uv the meek and holy, another monstrous mean drink, outlandish in name, abominable in smell, bitter in taste and horrible to drink uv. It is Lager Beer, ah. This kind uv strong drink fuddles the idees, upsets dijestion, obfusticates the understanding an leads the drinker thereuf into the ways uv sin and death. It may be likened to the Mormons. They is wus than the Babblonish idolaturs that fell down and worshipt the goldin image which Nebicanazsur the king had sot up. Jo Smith was thar profit, an they believes that Brigham Young possesses imaculist powers. They has grate number uv wives which is kontrary to dyvine teechin, fur one man that is a true christun can manage but one woman at a time keepin hisself in bylen water, for the tex says,

"Give strong drink unto him that is reddy to perish, and wine unto them that be uv hevvy hearts."

"An lastly, my dyin friends, thar is a glorious strong drink ah, that will do yer hearts goods. It enlivens the feelins, opens the heart to deeds uv luv ah. You can drink it forevur without making a beest uv yourself. It is old Peech Brandy, the best of all strong drinks. This sperits my christian heerers may be compared to the old Hard Shell Baptists ah. They never deviate from the old track. No fallin from grace among um. When they once makes the eddy, they keeps clear uv the breakers uv whiskey, the quicksands of Shampayne, the whirpools uv Jimmaky, the sholes uv Ginger pop, the waves uv Coneyack, and the siroccos of Lager Beer. But they steer right into the havin uv old Peech Brandy, an thar my dyin friends, the wind may houl, the lightnins flash, the thunders roll, and the yeth quake, the old Hard Shell Baptists will set thar megs.

But it makes no difference, my brethering, when we get to heaven, how we get thar. The luvers of Shampayne takes the ristocratic ear uv Piscopaliianism, the disciples uv whisky prefers the high pressur dubble bile steem bote to Methodism, the drinkers of old Jimmaky takes thar passage in the regular packet uv Presbyterianism, the suckers uv Ginger pop expects to wash thar way into life everlastin in the cause uv Camelism, an whenever enny uv them gets thar, you may then sing "the Camels is coming."

The swiggers uv old Coneyack expects to make that trip to Jerusalem Land in the motly raft uv Romin Catholicism, while the swillers uv Lager Beer is willin to go to heaven in the flat boat uv Mormonism ah. But the Baptists, the glorious old Hard Shells, they is willin to enter the gates uv heaven by faith alone, an they intends to travel thar in the old wagon uv Baptism. An I hopes, my christun and dyin friends, to meet many uv you thar. But I am afraid I shant, fur I see that sum is reddy to leev an are getting dry ah, an the tex says:

"Give strong drink unto him that is reddy to perish, an wine unto them that be uv hevvy hearts."

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.—Since the conclusion of the war, the Austrian Generals have been at loggerheads with each other, and with their government. Some half a dozen of them seem to have fallen under the displeasure of the Emperor—among them, General Benedek, the energetic and daring chieftain who, on several occasions during the Austrian retreats, presented such a front to the French that they found it convenient to follow him at a respectful distance. He is said to have criticised with some severity the movements of Francis Joseph at Solferino, and is to be court-martialed in consequence. If the Austrian Emperor had left military matters to military men the battle of Solferino might have had a different termination.

THE WAR OF WOMEN.—The young wife of the Prince Napoleon is a genuine Sardinian. She does not like the manner in which the war with Austria has been concluded and her father humbugged. The London Court Journal, through its Paris correspondent, tells us that there have been serious feuds between the Empress Eugenie and Princess Clotilde, Victor Emanuel's daughter.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—William Waters, for many years an efficient justice of the peace of Georgetown, D. C., died Monday, in his ninety-second year. He was a native of Annapolis, Md., was engaged during the Revolutionary war as a privateersman, and was near or at Norfolk Va., at the time it was besieged and burned by the traitor Benedict Arnold.

From the Times' Money Article, 18th inst.
The McLane Treaty with Mexico—What they think of it in Lombard Street.

The intelligence to-day from New York is of more than ordinary importance to the Mexican bondholders, since, supposing the treaty which is described to have been arranged by the United States envoy with Juarez at Vera Cruz to be finally ratified, the country will from that movement virtually pass under the American sway.

The whole north of Mexico will be opened up to settlers, who will not only have the privilege of a free entry of goods, but also of calling in the United States troops to their assistance whenever they may happen to have any difficulties with the native population. The transit routes ceded respectively from the western border of Texas to the Gulf of California, and from ocean to ocean by the Tehuntepec line, will, unlike the several transit routes in Central America, be exclusively under American control, since the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty have no bearing upon them.

With such powers the absorption of the Mexican republic can be carried on at leisure, without provoking the savage but vain resistance that might be incurred by more direct proceedings. That the result will be advantageous to Mexico and to the world cannot be doubted, but the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized is an anxious question. If the American government desire an opportunity to benefit the financial reputation of their countrymen, they will manifest it by protecting at every step the interests of the foreign bond-holders of Mexico, bearing in mind that not a single privilege of the soil over which they are acquiring control can rightfully be alleniated so long as these claims remain unsatisfied.

According to the present accounts, one of the latest acts of Juarez has been the issue of a decree confiscating certain church properties in Mexico, worth in the aggregate £20,000,000, or more than double the nominal amount due to the bondholders. If he should succeed in enforcing this, it will be only through the moral and material aid afforded by America, and it will be a duty, therefore, on the part of that country to recognize the responsibility thus assumed. It is also to be remarked that, owing to a portion of the customs' duties being pledged to her foreign creditors, Mexico has no right to grant, as Juarez proposes to do in the present treaty, free importation for United States goods at any specific port, whether in the Gulf of California or elsewhere. These points, it is hoped, will receive attention from the English government. Meanwhile, however, it is far from certain that the treaty will be adopted.—When it comes before the Senate at Washington it will be viewed, perhaps, solely as a party question, and will be accepted or rejected on the ground only of its influence on the nominations for the next Presidential contest.

THE PORT OF THE WORLD.—A recent number of Chambers' Journal contained an article embodying some interesting facts regarding Liverpool, the greatest seaport of England and of the world. It appears that in 1857 nearly one-half of all the products exported from England were shipped from this port. Out of £122,000,000 of exportation, £55,000,000 were exported from Liverpool, about half that amount from London, sixteen millions from Hull, and the rest from Glasgow, Southampton, &c. The population, within four miles of the Exchange, at the present time is about 600,000, and the rate of annual increase about 10,000. The property and income tax paid by the inhabitants in 1857 amounted to upwards of £7,000,000 or $35,000,000. The amount of tonnage belonging to the port in the same year was 936,022 tons, being greater by 76,882 tons than that of London itself.—The amount of shipping which entered and cleared during the same year was upwards of nine million tons. Of the vessels which arrived from abroad, the United States sent by far the largest and most numerous, viz: 934 ships, of an average burthen of more than one thousand tons. There were from Italy 174 vessels, from Russia 102, and from France 317.

One great branch of the shipping business of Liverpool is the shipment of emigrants to foreign and colonial countries. The tide of German emigration, even now, flows through England and escapes through Liverpool, in preference to Hamburg and Bremen. Of the 212,875 British emigrants in 1857, nearly 166,000 sailed from this port. Of the above number the United States attracted 126,905, British America 21,000, and Australia 61,248. The number of emigrants who left the shores of Great Britain from 1815 to 1857 was upwards of four millions and a half.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE KISSED.—A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that he was in the room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while absent.—It being holiday-time, Saverland considered this as a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry he would kiss her also; he then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her and in the scuffle she bit off his nose. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her—a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a perfect right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing.

A HORSE-THIEF SHOT IN ILLINOIS.—The Sheriff of Woodford co., Ill., and a Mr. Miller, of Decatur, were pursuing two horse-thieves, whom they overtook a few miles north of Bloomington, in McLain county, on Friday last. They rode toward the men until quite near them, when suddenly the fellows drew each a revolver, and, covering his man, separated to strike out across the prairie. The Sheriff followed one, Miller took the other and the former pressed his fugitive so closely that the latter turned and made some movement as if to fire, when the sherriff sudddenly fired his own pistol, and shot the man through the breast. He fell instantly dead from the saddle, without a word, the ball having passed through his heart. The other man seeing the fate of his comrade, gave himself up quietly. Both the living and the dead horse-thieves were taken to Bloomington on Friday night.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.—The luxuriant appearance of the growing corn throughout the West is the subject of general remark. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday says:

The prospects for a corn crop of full average yield throughout the region of country about which there was recently so much apprehension, have been well reassured by the generous rains of the last two weeks, and the increased amount of land planted throughout the West will make the yield of this great staple, if present anticipations are realized, much greater than ever before gathered. We are informed by a gentleman extensively engaged in farming in the central portion of the State, that there are farmers who will willingly contract for 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, deliverable monthly after the crop is fully ready to be marketed, at 60 cents per bushel. This last of the year's promises of fullness should indeed inspire our unreserved gratitude. Prices must be submit to by producers that will set the wheels of commerce in motion, relieve the country of debt, and establish a firm basis for the resumption of a new career of prosperity and progress.

A TOUGH DARKEY.—At Cleveland, on Monday, while a number of workmen were hoisting a barrel of linseed oil to place on board a vessel, something in the tackle gave way, letting the barrel fall fair and square on the head of the darkey who was in the hold. All supposed he was killed, but he escaped with a few slight cuts and a scare. His head proved too hard for the vessel, knocking both ends out, and so completely enveloping him that it had to be knocked to pieces to release him. While the wounds on his cranium were being dressed, he remarked, "Gor a'mighty, guess dis 'ere darkey don't want any more ile on his har." So little was he damaged by the blow that the fellow went to work again the same day.

THE PILGRIM'S MONUMENT.—The Plymouth Rock states that the cost of the Pilgrim Monument, when fully completed, will be about $300,000, of which sum about $45,000 has been subscribed. The time absolutely necessary for its completion will be about six years, but this may be prolonged in order to obtain the amount of funds necessary to defray the expenses.

The Right Rev. J. Barry, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, has arrived safely in his native city, Wexford, Ireland.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1859.

Our Sixteenth Volume Weekly, and Ninth Daily.

It is just fifteen years since the Wilmington *Journal* was established. We to-day issue the first number of the 16th volume, under somewhat different circumstances, or at least from a different location than that from which the *Journal* has gone forth for so many years. Our friends will be pleased to know that our paper has at length earned for itself a "local habitation" as well as a "name." It shall be our endeavor to make it in future worthy of both, and of the liberal patronage which has been extended to it, for which we are truly grateful.

It is not necessary, we hope, that we should make any large promises or professions at this late day. We can only point to the past as the best indication of what our future course will be. It may be proper, however, and we feel assured that it will be grateful to some at least of our friends, to state that the present position and prospects of the *Journal* are at least as cheering as they have ever previously been, while our facilities for giving satisfaction to our patrons, either subscribers, advertisers, or persons wanting job work, are greater than at any time before.

As we remarked last week, a moderate exertion on the part of each of our friends could hardly fail to secure a large increase to our present extensive list of subscribers, and thus enable us to make the *Journal* still more worthy of the support of all.

While we are noticing our Weekly paper we had as well say a few words about our Daily also, which certainly has some right to the title of *venerable*, as being the father of all the Dailies in North Carolina, and we are happy to say that its family is flourishing. The *Daily Journal* is about completing its Eighth volume, which will close on Monday next. It, too, is doing as well perhaps as could possibly be expected, and may now be set down as one of the permanent institutions of the town—might we not say, of the State.

By the way, if our merchants would pursue a course somewhat similar to that adopted by the merchants of Petersburg, Norfolk and other rival towns, they might not only benefit the papers of this place, but also extend a knowledge of their own business and secure a more valuable medium for spreading it before the communities whose trade they wish to secure. When a Petersburg merchant or drummer presents his card to parties in the interior, he invariably points to the advertisement of his house in the city papers—say *Express, Intelligencer* or *Press*, as the case may be, and recommends to the party to become a subscriber to such city paper or papers, knowing that thereby one copy at least of all advertisements will be sent where none was sent before, and that a paper regularly received from any town or city keeps the business and business men of such town or city much more fresh in the remembrance of those who see the paper, than would any number of cards or handbills, useful as these last are.

Finally—in addition to all the new facilities now at our command, we have a most beautiful little Steam Engine of unknown power—at least such is our present opinion—*feelingly* expressed.

By the way, speaking seriously, our steam engine boiler and fixtures are exactly what we require, and may be said to suit us admirably. The engine was ordered, for us by our friend Mr. John C. Bailey, proprietor of the Wilmington Iron and Brass Foundry and Machine Shop. The boiler and all other fixtures were fitted up by Mr. B., in the most perfect manner.

ANCIENT DOCUMENT.—We find on our desk a copy of "*The Virginia Herald*," published in Fredericksburg, Va., dated October 2d, 1776, being within one month, sixty-one years old. It is truly an ancient document, and contains no news of interest at this late day. It looks quite dingy from age.

☞ By the steamship *Jason* at St. Johns we have, through our Northern exchanges, some few additional items of European news—

The Empress Eugene was said to be enciente.

The National Assembly of Tuscany had declared that the dynasty must not be recalled. The Modena National Assembly was also taking strong grounds for national liberty.

M. Forma had accepted the dictatorship of Parma.

The work on the fortifications at Koeningsberg, which was suspended at the announcement of peace, has been vigorously resumed.

The Calcutta mail of the 16th of July had arrived. The King of Oude had been released.

The King of Prussia had rallied at last accounts, and it was expected he would linger for some time.

Cardinal Antonelli, in resigning the presidency of the Council, does not resign the position of Secretary of State.

Five thousand European troops at Calcutta had accepted their discharge.

The Zurich conference, according to the latest accounts, were doing nothing.

The steamship Great Eeastern would leave on the 3d of September on her trial trip.

Political affairs in England were quiet.

Mr. Cobden had received a grand demonstration from his Rochdale constituents.

The amnesty extended by the Emperor of France had created surprise, but gave general satisfaction. Louis Blanc had refused to accept it.

THE LATEST—*London Saturday noon.*—The Austrian plenipotentiary announced at the Zurich banquet that he had strong hopes of the early success of the conference.

The Tuscan assembly received with great enthusiasm the proposition to banish forever the House of Hapsburgh and Lorraine.

Doubtful rumors were received from Paris that Generals Canrobert and Niel had not been confirmed as senators.

The Paris Bourse on Friday closed firm.

Hon. Burton Craige on Conventions.

The authority of Mr. Craige, and the example of his district, was cited and relied upon the past summer by the opponents of a Convention in this district. The following letter from Mr. C. himself to the editor of the Charlotte Bulletin, will show his opinion, and how far he was correctly quoted. Mr. Craige is a Convention man to the fullest extent :

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 28th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors :—In your issue of the 26th instant, in speaking of the recent elections in this State, you say, among other things : "The Representative of the 7th District, although a Democrat, is not a National Democrat, because he does not endorse, entirely, the Administraton of Mr. Buchanan." In this you have done me, unintentionally, no doubt, injustice. I not only claim to be a Democrat, but a National Democrat, and in my recent canvass all my declarations, public and private, were in favor of that organization as the only one that had the *power* and the *will* to prevent a Black Republican triumph in the next contest for the Presidency, and that I expected to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. If I had ever entertained any doubt of the propriety of the organization of our party by properly constituted conventions of the people, the course of the Opposition in the recent elections in this State would have dispelled any such doubt, as it is apparent that while they polled their full strength, in several of the Districts, and in this, among the number, the Democratic party failed to poll its full vote. I hope all good democrats will see the propriety of a speedy and thorough organization of our party, as the only means of ensuring the triumph of our principles, and the salvation of the Union.

Very respectfully, &c., Yours,
BURTON CRAIGE.

☞ Once upon a time, old Mahomet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, had carried on the system of impressment into his army so extensively, that the peasantry resorted to all manner of expedients to avoid being taken ; among others, was the desperate one of pulling out their own right eyes, or the right eyes of such of the male children as were getting to military age, thinking that, as they could not take aim, they would escape being made soldiers.—This did for a while, but finally the Pacha determined to block that game by forming a regiment of left-eyed men. Keen old Turk, wasn't he ?

Now, although we have been anxious to obtain a short resting spell, we do most potently and energetically protest that the idea of our having smashed our fingers to disqualify ourself for Editorial duty, after the manner of the Egyptian Peasants, already referred to, who put out their right eyes to keep from being drafted into the army, is wholly mistaken. On the contrary so tired are we already of confinement, that we have been practising to write with our left hand, but find that our manuscript reads backwards, like the ancient Hebrew or Sanscrit, whilst it is "all Greek" to our Compositors.

"All that Glitters is not Gold."

Trust not to mere frivolities ; the things of to-day will not last 'till to-morrow. Or, in plain words, and according to our heading, "All that Glitters is not Gold."

'Twas after much deliberation, fearful lest he might choose the wrong casket, that the Prince of Morocco finally demanded the one of gold, which bore the inscription, "Who chooseth me, shall gain what many men desire," and doubtless believing that the picture of the fair Portia could be contained in none other than that which was the most costly gem, and whose outward appearance far exceeded all the rest in the brilliancy of its color—what must have been his feelings ? what his chagrin, when, upon opening the chosen casket, to find that all was lost ; that in being allured by mere outward appearances he had forfeited all claim to his desired object.

It is in such instances as this that men are so unwise as to trust to mere appearances ; so blinded by the outward glare as to believe that all that *glitters* is *gold*, seeming to entirely forget that it is very often a man's interest to deceive, in order to palm off a worthless article, or to practice deceit through self-interested motives, thus by his slight of hand movements to so ensnare his enemies that escape is utterly impossible. The Huguenots, trusting to specious promises were murdered by thousands on Saint Bartholomew's eve.

Trust not to mere appearances, the surface is for the most part only a shell or case to something contained within, of an essentially different character and value ; the Irish bogs often appear sound, but if a stranger were to venture on them he would sink and lose his life :

"Within the oyster shell uncouth,
The purest pearl may hide."

"Judge not according to appearances, but judge righteous judgment," are the words handed down to us by sacred history.

The eye sometimes is greatly deceived and mistakes one thing for another ; thus it is said that when the inhabitants of Egista were going to make war with those of Selinuta, they craved the assistance of the Athenians. The people of Athens sent to inquire into the state of their affairs, but the men of Egista had borrowed in the meantime a large number of gold and silver vases from neighboring nations, of which they made an ostentatious display. The Athenians, deceived by the great show of wealth, readily granted the required aid, and never discovered their mistake 'till the war was brought to a close, when their error proved worse than their ignorance ; "Qui facile credit, facile decipitur," (He who easily believes, is easily deceived.) Instead of examining minutely into the affairs of the government ; without trusting to the mere outward display before they allied themselves, they rushed headlong to defeat and dishonor, utterly blinded by the vain hope of conquest.

"Nimium ne crede colori" is another Latin proverb of equal importance to one while treating of this subject, when we recollect the credulity which is so often placed in mere trifling affairs ; the faith that is so often trusted in things that require but a slight examination to prove their unworthiness. Besides, even amongst mankind the credulous are known to be extremely unwary, and exposed to fraud and misconceptions, far more than the cautious and prudent.

"If you trust before you try,
You will repent before you die,"

is a motto that ought to be indelibly impressed upon the brow of every living being of the present day, when we see historical facts glaring us in the face, and constantly reminding us of its importance. 'Twas through implicit confidence placed by the Trojans, that they were destroyed, trusting to the tale of Sinon and his story of the wooden horse.

Lysander also trusting to the scroll given him to read by Pharnabazus, carried the order for his own execution, to the Spartan Magistrate.

Now, then, in conclusion, let us not be hasty in our judgment of men and things, look well before you leap, believe not, before you are certain, for ignorance will often induce an error of judgment, as persons are frequently deceived in respect to the actual depth of a stream. Beleive not the vague rumors that often startle you, "a tree may be full of leaves, and yet unfruitful."

"All that glitters is not Gold," I assure you. Judge not of happiness or prosperity by the mere outward appearance of men and things. Damocles, one of the flatterers of Dionysius, admiring the tyrant's wealth, pronounced him the happiest man on earth, and when being prevailed upon to take for a while the charge of royalty, and be convinced of the happiness which a Sovereign enjoyed, ascended the throne, and while he gazed upon the wealth and splendour that surrounded him, perceived a sword hanging over his head by a horses hair.

This so terrified him, that all his imaginary felicity vanished at once, and immediately he begged to be removed from a situation which exposed his life to such fears and danger. **

ACCIDENT TO OUR EDITOR.—Yesterday evening Mr. Fulton, Editor of the *Journal*, got the two middle fingers of his right hand badly mutilated, by accidently placing his hand in a dangerous position about the Engine, which drives our Presses. We hope he will not be prevented from attending to his editorial duties but for a few days. During which time our readers will please make proper allowance for any want of editorial matter. The Associate will, in the mean time, do the best he can under the circumstances.

ANOTHER.—ACCIDENTS NEVER COME SINGLY.—Owing to some of the running-gear of our newspaper press being left out of place, when the belts were put on this morning to try the speed of the machine, the unadjusted parts got jammed, and broke the driving-wheel of the press. Through the energetic exertions of our friend John C. Baily, founder, we are pleased to be able to say the broken part will be replaced by to-morrow morning, when we will be able to go on in our usual regular way, barring the unfortunate accident to our Editor, who will probably be unable to use the pen for several days. For to-day's issue we are under many obligations to our neighbors of the *Herald*, for the courtesy extended to us in the use of their press, until the damages on ours could be repaired, for which we tender them our best thanks, and fervently hope they may never be placed under similar obligations to us, though of course if they should be, it will at all times afford us pleasure to assist them.
Daily Journal, 30th ult.

☞ The steamer *Sun* left here this morning with laborers, provisions, &c., for the Deep River works. We learn they will operate on the lower part of the works. It is hoped that the Cape Fear portion of the improvement can be put in working order by the first of January next.—*Daily Journal, yesterday.*

Later from Europe.

The steamship City of Washington is reported to have passed off Cape Race on the 25th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 18th inst., by way of Queenstown, but it appears by some mismanagement her news has not yet reached us by telegraph. We find the following telegraphic synopsis in our Northern exchanges :

On the 18th the Liverpool cotton market closed very dull. Breadstuffs and provisions ruled dull, and were generally unchanged. Consols closed at 95⅝.

The departure of the Creat Eastern steamship had been postponed to the 15th of September.

The Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Paris, and received a friendly reception from the Emperor.

All the warnings to the French journals have been withdrawn.

A great fire had occurred at Liverpool, destroying a large quantity of grain, cotton, etc.

The City of Washington brought only 400 passengers. She passed the steamship Circassian on Wednesday.

The Zurich Conference had made no progress as far known.

☞ By the Steamship Indian at Quebec, we have dates from Liverpool to the 18th inst., and some further details of European news up to the date of her sailing, which we give as follows :

At Zurich on the 14th, a Conference was held between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries, which lasted two hours.

A Cabinet courier had arrived from Paris on the same day.

The Austrian plenipotentiary, M. Massenburg, had not left Zurich, as was reported.

There was a Te Deum at Zurich on the 15th, in honor of the *Fete Napoleon*. All the plenipotentiaries, members of the Federal Council, &c., were present.

FRANCE.—The military *fete* at Paris was a grand affair. The *entree* of the troops into the city, headed by Napoleon, was an extremely imposing spectacle.

The Emperor has granted a full amnesty to all political offenders.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts that the Confidence is at a dead lock.

The Ministerial journal at Vienna insists very strongly on the stipulations of Villa Franca being carried out at Paris.

The rumored Republican movement at Parma was contradicted.

There were symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Count of Vienna, and recent articles in the Paris journals in praise of the conduct of Kossuth and Garibaldi, are attributable to this feeling.

The grand military spectacle which had been prohibited in the Paris theatre, out of consideration for Austria, had been permitted to be reproduced.

The Plenipotentiaries at Zurich held no formal sitting on the 15th and 16th, but were engaged in festivities.

The triumphal entry of the army of Italy into Paris, on the 14th, passed off with great eclat.

The streets were crowded to excess, and decorations and illuminations in the evening, were on a grand scale, but the Emperor is said to have been coolly received in the democratic quarters of the city.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by Napoleon, to the principal chiefs of the army., at the close of which he made a speech and distributed medals to all who were engaged in the Italian campaign.

On the day of the *Fete* the Emperor pardoned upwards of 1,100 persons, who had been sentenced to prison for various crimes.

The Moniteur states that the Emperor having decided to retain for the present 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps, which had much distinguished themselves in the campaign, were not represented at the entry of the troops.

Lille is to be made the head quarters of a grand military command, with a Marshal of France at its head.

Accounts from the vineyards are very favorable.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell said in Parliament prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of government to require the Chinese fully to carry out its conditions.

Lord Palmerston replied to a question and said that it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The nomination of Charles Lennox Wyke as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, and the rumored cession of Territory in Honduras to Great Britain, has given rise to the impression that the English Government is seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter of the world.

Sir Wm. Gore Ousley is about to be recalled.

Arrangements are making for a Cricket match in America. A corps of picked English players will sail for America on the 7th September.

LATEST.—A proposal had been made on behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the *Great Eastern* for a trip out and home from Great Britain to the United States. He offers £20,000.

Moore County.

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated
CARTHAGE, Aug. 27, 1859.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session here. Nothing of interest has been done.

A negro boy about 13 years of age, belonging to Mr. Alex. Black of this neighborhood, hung himself accidentally last week. The boy and some of Mr. Black's children were at play in a barn. The boy taking hold of a rope fastened to a joist told the children that he would show them how persons were hung. He placed the rope round his neck, and jumping from a goods box swung off. The children alarmed ran off to the house and informed the family, some of whom went to the place and found the boy dead.

NEWSPAPER PUFFS.—The "local" of a country exchange gives the following schedule of tolls for the benefit of those who need and seek after "puffs :"

For a modest puff	3 juleps.
A tolerably good one	1 box cigars.
A good one	1 pair boots.
A very good one	1 vest and 2 shirts.
A "splendid" one	1 cloth coat.
A perfect sockdolager	a whole suit.

The heat in Spain is greater this year than it has been known for many years, and it has not only done damage to the crops, but caused numerous sudden deaths of men and animals. At a place called Cinco Vallas, there had been so many fatal accidents of the kind, that the local authorities had been obliged to prohibit agricultural laborers, under the pain of a heavy fine, from working between 10 and 4 o'clock.

NAPOLEON AND KOSSUTH.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Europe, says :

As soon as the war in Italy against Austria was resolved upon, Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, and Count Cavour planned an insurrection in Hungary, as one of the means of coercing Austria to evacuate Italy. They, however, knew Kossuth too well not to know that such a scheme, by which Hungary would have acted as the cat's-paw for Italy, to be deserted by the Allies in the hour of her need, could not meet with his approbation. They, therefore, tried to arrange matters without him. But when they saw that his name and talents were indispensable to any rising in Hungary, and when they found that he had both the power and the will to prevent an ill-timed insurrection, they made overtures to him. He twice had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, once at Paris in the Tuileries, and once in the camp at Vallegio, where the plans of an invasion of Hungary by French troops were discussed and fixed ; provided that the war should extend to the shores of the Adriatic. This, however, did not take place, and thus the Hungarian expedition was, of course, postponed until the second Italian campaign, which cannot fail to follow in a few years, unless Austria changes her system of policy.

Coal-burning locomotives are fast superseding the old pattern adapted to the consumption of wood. All our principal railways, running through thickly settled districts, where wood is scarce and dear, will soon employ coal burners exclusively. On the Norwich and Worcester Railroad coal is taking the place of wood for the generation of motive power. The company have already converted six of their locomotives into coal burners ; another will be added next week, and at the expiration of a year and a half, at which time the wood which the company have on hand will be consumed, it is intended to have none but coal burning engines on the road. We have already mentioned that thirty-one coal burners are in use on the Hudson River Railroad, reducing the current expenses of each engine, according to the estimate, some forty-five per cent. The forests on the seaboard which yet remain will all be required in a few years as fuel for domestic purposes, or in the form of lumber.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States will meet in Chicago next month.

The secret ballot system of voting was inaugurated in New South Wales, at the last election there for members of Parliament, and worked well.

Fashion is the race of the rich to get away from the poor, who follow as fast as they can.

A More Excellent Way.

"Mother, mother," exclaimed Charley Morris, as he rushed into the house after school in great excitement, "what do you think we are going to do in school ?"

"Study, I hope," said his mother quietly, while the little boy stopped to take breath.

"We shall have to, that's a fact," said Charley, "but that was not what I wanted to tell you, mother. You know there are just six weeks before examination, and they are going to give certificates then only to the very best scholars, who have sustained themselves perfectly throughout the term."

"And you mean of course, to rank among the very best if you can," said Mrs. Morris.

"Of course I do, mother, but here is one thing more. The boy who has been at the head of his classes for the longest time is to have beside his diploma, a golden star to wear upon his breast. He will be called the star scholar, and will rank highest in the school."

"So you are aiming at this bright particular star ?"

"Yes, mother, and will have it too, you will see !—Dr. H. says it is a more honorable distinction than the Legion of Honor. Won't you be proud mother, to see me wearing it at evening exhibition. The teachers will come and tell you that your boy is the best scholar in school." Mrs. Morris smiled. "Won't you be glad mother ?" repeated Charley, eagerly.

"Glad I shall certainly be of the scholarship that has won the honor, if it is fairly earned," replied the mother. "But what are your grounds for expectation ?"

"Why, mother, I am at the head of all my classes but one, and in that there is no one above me but Harry Colton. I don't suppose there would be any hope of going beyond him if he was always there, but he is sometimes absent at the hour we recite, and so he won't have as good a chance of keeping his place in this class."

"What is the cause of his absence ?"

"He has to do errands for his mother. She takes in sewing, and they are too poor to have a servant, so Harry carries the bundles home."

"Mrs. Colton has made great efforts to keep her boy at school. He is a good scholar, is he not ?"

"Yes, mother, I don't know a boy that studies harder than Henry Colton."

"Not even Charley Morris ?"

"No, mother, but then I am not obliged to study so much, because I have been to school more regularly than he has, and then I have more to myself at home. Why Henry is up and studying before any one else is stirring in the morning, and always sleeps with his book under his head at night."

"Then if he fails to obtain the highest rank in the school, it will not be for want of diligence or even scholership, but from the mere accident of his outward circumstances. But he will doubtless make a greater effort to be punctual these six weeks to come."

"He will if he knows of the plan," said Charley moodily.

"He learns his lesson at home, does he not, so as to keep up with the class, though he should be absent for a single day ?"

"Yes, mother, but to-day we had a special explanation of something in arithmetic, that I know he cannot work out by himself."

"Is my boy quite conscious of the spirit he is indulging ?" asked the mother gently. "Does he really wish to gain this prize for himself at the expense of one who deserves it perhaps even more ?"

"Then you don't want me to get the star after all, mother," said Charley, after a few moment's silence.

"You will not doubt your mother's interest in your improvement, even if she should be less solicitous about this particular honor," Mrs. Morris replied. "You know all the ambition I have in the world, centres in my children. I would see them active, energetic, foremost, if possible, in the pursuit of every honorable attainment. And yet there is 'a more excellent way' which I would have them follow, an attainment higher even than mental wealth—without which, though possessing 'all knowledge,' they are nothing."

Charley's glowing ambition had somewhat cooled, during his mother's calm, but earnest conversation. He was listening attentively as he sat in his favorite place at her feet, though his eyes were downcast, and a sense of shame stole over him.

"You remember the passage in which this 'way' is described ?" asked his mother.

Charley took down the little well-worn Bible in which he always loved to read aloud to his mother. Turning to the 13th of Corinthians, he slowly read the first six verses.

"Do you think, mother," he asked, "that this forbids seeking any honor for one's self ? It says 'seeketh not her own.'"

"It is not necessary for us to settle the bearing of this on the question of prizes in school. But one question comes nearer the case in hand. Do you think that in strict honesty the star would be *your own*, if you gained it, not by superior scholarship, but your more prosperous circumstances, and Henry's hindrance through his mother's necessities ? The only value of the sign is in the thing signified. To me this badge would mean, not that my boy was a better scholar than Henry, but only that his father was richer than Henry's mother."

"Mother, I don't want the star at all," said Charley with a resolute effort, "that is, if Henry can get it. I am going around now, if you are willing, to show him about the arithmetic, and to ask his mother to arrange if possible, so that he can attend school constantly, the next six weeks."

Mrs. Colton's consent to the latter arrangement was easily gained, especially when Charley had begged permission to assist in doing the errands after school hours. The obstacles in arithmetic were cleared away, so that the two rivals started on their friendly race with a fair field and no favor to either. Henry had been at the head of the class just the same length of time that Charley had been, before him, when three weeks before examination, he was taken sick. It would be difficult to say which of the two classes was most disappointed at this derangement of the plans. Charley watched the progress of the fever almost as anxiously as Mrs. Colton, and daily beset the doctor, to learn the prospect of a speedy recovery.

The third week had arrived before Henry was able to be dressed, and breathe the outer air for a few minutes of the day. Examination day came, and by Charley's earnest entreaties the invalid was permitted to be present on the important occasion. He sat next his friend and leaned upon him when too weary with the effort and excitement. After many less interesting exercises, the President at last arose, and with some words of explanation, proceeded to confer, as he said the highest mark of honor ever received in the institution. The star was awarded to Charles Morris, for punctuality of attendance propriety of deportment, and success in scholarship."

There was a moment of breathless attention through the crowded audience, as Charley walked to the foot of the platform, and was seen to address a few words to the President. Those who nearest could hear him say :

"The star, sir, does not rightly belong to me. Henry Colton has worked harder than I, to obtain it. He is a better scholar, and but for sickness, would have been at the head of all his classes."

After a moment's consultation with the gentleman on the platform the President then replied :

"The faculty, Morris, prefer that you should retain the star as you have literally fulfilled the conditions prescribed."

"It would not be right, sir," said Charley, firmly, though with a trembling voice. "I beg you will give it to Henry."

"In that case, you must yourself bestow it," said the President. Henry Colton will come forward.

Henry, unsuspecting what was going on, advanced, his pale face flushed with wonder and excitement. Charley, stooping down, fastened the star upon his breast, and then supported him back to their seat. The noisy applause of the audience jarred almost painfully upon his heart, full as it was of a deeper joy than eartly frame can give—the joy of obedience to the precept, "In honor preferring one another." In his mother's loving smile he found a full reward for the sacrifice of his selfish ambition. Coveting earnestly the best gifts he had found in the spirit of brotherly kindness, "a more excellent way."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The State Department has been officially advised that an order has been received at the Custom House, Para, Brazil, authorizing the reduction of the government export duty to five per centum, a difference of two per centum in favor of the exporter; the order took effect on the 28th of July.

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Accounts from Tampico state that the Liberals took the city of Laguayra about the first of Aug. without opposition.

Another Triumph of Flora Temple

SARATOGA, Aug. 27, P. M.—The trot betwen Flora Temple and Princess came off here this evening. Flora won three straight heats. Time 2 30, 2 38 and 2 34.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.—The Boston *Journal* is informed that the telegraphic report of the burning of MCKAY's stable, at Truro, N. B., and the destruction of ten horses used in expressing the foreign news from Halifax to Sackville, is not true. Mr. MCKAY's stable and horses were not burnt. The building and horses destroyed belonged to a Mr. HYDE, and were located at Salmon River, eighteen or twenty miles from the express route. The fire caught from the burning woods.

What Lord Palmerston thinks of the Condition of Mexico.

The condition of Mexico for several years past has been a scandal and disgrace to the civilized world. If we ask for proof of this assertion we have only to refer to those gross and infamous outrages upon life and property which have marked the success of the various chieftains who, in that country, have obtained the temporary possession of power. So long as violence was confined to Mexican subjects, neither England, France, Spain nor the United States had the slightest right or excuse to interfere. But the citizens of all these powers have been exposed to exactly the same cruelty and oppression as native Mexicans. Some of the former have been shot in cold blood ; contributions from foreigners, under the pain of instant death, have been exacted; and the flag of England has given no protection to British subjects resident within the republic. Treasure destined for exportion has been seized in transitu, and, as a necessary consequence, the payment of the foreign debt of Mexico has been rendered a measure of impossibility. In the presence of these facts, the English and the United States Ministers have agreed to differ. Mr. Otway and Mr. McLane cannot concur in any common course of policy, and the British Government, with that spirit of fair play which must be considered most satisfactory by the United States Cabinet, has determined to institute an inquiry into the conduct of its representative, Mr Otway. All the four powers have for some time had squadrons on the Mexican coast, but no effectual reparation has been obtained. We can easily understand that system of mutual check which an exhibition of separate naval forces may present. The Government of the United States has now tried diplomacy ; and, if the intelligence received by the last American mail be correct, Mexico, from one end to the other, will speedily be as much an integral portion of the great Northern Republic as Texas and California. We hear that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Mexico, which gives to the former a right of way "between the Rio Grande and the ports of the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety." This article is no doubt intended to facilitate the construction of the railroad, the line of which an American expedition three years ago surveyed and proved to be easily feasible. Next, the "right of way and valuable privileges of transit" are secured to the American company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

We do not quarrel with the Cabinet at Washington for obtaining means of communication across the continent of North America, which will largely tend to develop the military power and the commercial prosperity of the United States. But the American Government has secured the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty."—This amounts to the right of direct military intervention ; but this right is even more indirectly embodied in a subsequent article, which provides that by another treaty the United States may exercise "a protectorate over Mexico." Considering the state of rapine and violence which has too long been suffered to exist in the republic, the protectorate of the United States is perhaps the best and most natural solution which can be suggested of a most difficult complication. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that of the foreign debt of Mexico eight millions out of ten are held by British subjects. If, by the convenient and peaceable process which this treaty provides, Mexico is destined to fall under the protection of the United States—the first step to virtual annexation—what guarantee will the British holders of the Mexican debt have that the doctrine of repudiation will not be disagreeably and unjustly extended from the North to the South ? On political and social grounds we think that Mexico, as a portion of the United States, would offer a more safe and valuable field for British commerce, than in its present chronic condition of violence, revolution and lawlessness. But her Majesty's ministers will neglect the interests of the capitalists of this country, and at the same time fully admit the Monroe doctrine, if they permit the Government of the United States to have its own way with respect to the future political organization of Mexico. If we consider monetary and commercial interests, the people of this country have more direct and immediate concern with Mexico than with Italy. Fortunately, the question has not fallen into the utterly incompetent hands of Lord Elcho, who wishes with respect to Italy, to substitute for the responsibility of the executive a vote of the House of Commons, which must in every case at present be premature and wholly unnecessary. We trust the Mexican bond-holders will make their case heard and require the Government to concur in any American protectorate over the republic of Mexico until the foreign debt, in which they are so deeply interested, has been fully and amply guaranteed.—*London Post, Aug. 9.*

Zurich.

The New York Herald says of Zurich, where the conference of the late belligerents recently met :

"Zurich is the chief town of the Canton of the same name, and is pleasantly situated at the northwest extremity of the Lake of Zurich. The city is divided by the river Limmat into two nearly equal parts, of which that on the right bank is called the Grosse Stadt, and the other the Kleine Stadt. It is one of the three cities—Berne and Lucerne being the other two—in which the Federal Diet of Switzerland assembles by turn. Zurich has been called the Athens of German Switzerland ; many valuable books have proceeded from its presses, and it can boast of having given birth to many distinguished men of learning. It is a thriving, busy town, one of the most commercial and industrious in all Switzerland, and may be ranked in this respect with Geneva, Basle and St. Gall. The population of the town amounts to about 15,000. Zurich is historically remarkable as the place where the Reformation commenced in Switzerland, under the guidance and preaching of Ulrich Zwingli, in 1519 ; and the first entire English version of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale, was printed here in 1583. Many English Protestants, banished by the persecutions of the reign of Queen Mary, found in this town a cordial reception during their exile.

One of the most pleasing features about Zurich is its promenades and points of view. One of the best of them is an elevated mound, once forming part of the ramparts, and, called Cat's Castion, now included in the new Botanical Garden, which is prettily laid out in walks and shrubberies, and opened to the public without restriction—a privilege not abused. It commands a delightful view of the town and lake, and of the distant Alps.—Nothing can be more delightful than the view at sunset from this point, extending over the smiling and populous shores of the beautiful lake to the distant peaks and glaciers of the Alps of Glarus, Uri, and Schwytz, tinged with the most delicate pink by the sinking rays. The most prominent and interesting of the Alpine peaks seen from this, beginning at the east, are the Sentis in Appenzell, Glarnish, Dodi, Klariden in Glarus, Achsenburg, Rossberg and Uri Rothstock. This is the place, "On the margin of fair Zurich waters," where the peace of Europe is to be secured for a few years."

Prussia and Austria.

These two "powers" are dissatisfied with each other's feelings and proceedings in regard to the war and the peace. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says :

"The fruits of the peace of Villafranca are very bitter in the mouths of the Prussian Ministers. M. Von Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, sits patiently at his office, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, instead of following the Prince Regent to Ostend, in the hope that the Austrian apologies may still be forthcoming. But Austria is in no hurry to acknowledge that her accusations are unfounded, and she rather, on the contrary, expects that Prussia will apologize to her.—The history of the negotiations between the two States from the month of February to the present time has been given to the public in a small yellow pamphlet, compiled from official information, but not bearing any official character. This was the *mezzo termine* chosen by M Von Schleinitz as preferable to an official blue-book.—The color is different, but the effect is the same, and M. Von Schleinitz is, consequently exposed to the scoldings of the Austrian Minister just as much as if he had taken his own defence in hand himself.

This rupture—for it is almost a rupture—between Austria and Prussia presents great dangers to Germany. The princes of the smaller States, seeing the hopelessness of looking for protection from the most powerful members of the Bund, are turning their thoughts towards Paris. The representatives of some of them are already rubbing their noses on the Imperial threshold, and applying in very loud whispers for pardon. In Darmstadt the police have ordered all works offensive to France to be removed from the booksellers' windows.—In Wurtemberg the prohibition to export horses has been repealed, without consulting the other States of the Zollverein. The prohibition was not a formal resolve of that body, but agreed to in an unofficial way ; each sovereign can therefore legally exercise his own discretrion in the matter.

A society has been formed at Norfolk for the purpose of encouraging emigration to Virginia.

The Providence Journal says there are "a great many lovely women at Newport." Very likely. But there are a great many more at home.

John F. Dunn, of New Orleans, died suddenly in the cars near Richmond, Va., on Friday. He was en route for Providence, R. I.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been made by this body at its session in Morganton :

PEARSON, C. J. Catharine Sudderth v. Harden & Harden v. Sudderth, from Caldwell. Reference ordered. Patterson v. Miller, from Watauga. Injunction dissolved. Pace v. Metcalf, from Polk. Decree affirmed. Mills v. Mills & Haxler, from Polk. Report set aside, and bill dismissed.

Hamrick and others v. Bridges, from Cleveland.—Bill dismissed with cost. Haliburton v. Oats and Folger, from McDowell. Decree affirmed. Cabe and others v. Dixon and others, from Macon. Bill dismissed. Douthit and wife v. Bodenhammer, from Henderson.—Limitation to plaintiff not too remote. Den on dem of Cooper v. Gibson, from Jackson. Judgment affirmed.—A. J. Murray to Birchan's use v. Edmonston, from Jackson. Judgment affirmed.

BATTLE, J. State v. Black from Lincoln. Judgment affirmed. Davis and others v. Miller, Equity, from Watauga. Demurrer overruled. Defendant to answer—Mullins v. McCandliss & Horton, from Watauga.—Demurrer overruled. Defendant to answer. Haden v. Rowe, from Polk. Referred to Clerk. Elliott v. Porter and wife, from Cleveland. Decree for sale and account. Blanton v. Ward, et. al., from Rutherford. Bill dismissed. Grey & Williams, Ex. v. Williams et. al., from Cleveland. Judgment affirmed. Den on dem of Myers and others v. Gibbs, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed. Ripley v. Featherston, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed. Den on dem of McCall v. Gillespie, from McDowell. Judgment affirmed.

Wenyah v. Sluder, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed. Casey v. Williams, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed. Smith v Deaver, et. al. from Madison. Judgment affirmed.

RUFFIN, J. State v. West from Burke. Judgment affirmed. Mills v. Cansler, from Polk. Decree affirmed. Romana v. Brown, from Burke. Bill dismissed.—Harris and others v. Ross and others. Parker et. al. v. Parker et. al., Rutherford. Decree for sale and account. Flemming v. Chunn, Buncombe. Referred to Clerk. Den on dem of Freeman v. Loftis, Henderson. Judgment affirmed. C. C. Jones v. Hagler, Ex. from Caldwell. Judgment affirmed. Hotchkiss and wife v. Thomas from Macon. Judgment affirmed. Davenport v. Lynch et. al., from Rutherford. Judment affirmed. Froneberger & Co. v. Henry, from Buncombe. Reversed and venire de novo. Barrett to use of Smith v. Eller from Buncombe. Reversed and venire de novo. Ferrer J. Ramsour v. Barrett and others, from Lincoln. Demurrer overruled with cost. Holland v. Mosteller, from Catawba. Judgment affirmed. Calloway v. Bryan, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed. Sehorn v. Williams, from Ashe. Reversed and venire de novo.

The Bird's Title to a Livelihood.

Man appears to have taken advantage of his superior intelligence in usurping a despotic sovereignty over the other animals of this globe. By his practice he clearly acknowled no rule of action but his will. Manifestly, however, a law exists which puts a limit to his sovereignty. He has of right "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every living thing that liveth upon the earth." But in the very next verse but one it is also ordained that "to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, is given every green herb for meat."

It follows logically from this that man holds but a divided empire ; that a robin has as good a right to a cherry which he finds growing on the herb called a cherry-tree as man has. May not a pigeon take as much buckwheat, a cow as much corn as he finds in his way, whether above ground or under ? Who shall find fault with the domestic hen for ploughing the soil as well as man, and appropriating what she finds beneath it, just as he does ? A bobolink has an indubitable a title to the ripe apple, peach or plum, when he or his family wants them, as he has to the ground worm that crawls in the same orchard.

Mark the selfish tyranny of mankind. The swallow, the bat, and the night-hawk may seize unquestioned upon the bug, spider, fly, and the mosquito, because forsooth these happen not to be the favorites of our race.—But the moment a robin or portroyal bird abstracts a cherry from his overburdened trees he is condemned as a malefactor to the forfeit of his life, without judge or jury, or benefit of clergy ; and we add, most emphatically, without a warrant from law—that Divine law which governs man and beasts, and birds and fishes, and every creeping thing ; that few which rules this little orb, where man plays the tyrant and the bigot, and among the innumerable worlds in the abysses of space, where such a creature as man does not probably exist.

It may be said of the various creatures of the earth that each has its respective rights and claims ; none can rightly monopolize the whole and subject all other beings to his resolute and irresponsible will. Of the fruits of the earth, for example, man may lawfully take what is needed for his subsistence and enjoyment ; and so may the bird, the beast, and the worm. The highest created intelligence is not permitted to transcend all responsibility and monopolize all happiness.

The lowest brute that wallows in filth is not an outlaw, but entitled to the share of his general felicity.—Such is the law which binds all men to let others live and enjoy while he lives and enjoys himself. All are tenants with differing privileges and capacities of the one great bountiful Giver. Let not the quibbler pretend that the vine and the tree are exclusive property of man, being the sole product of his labor. A portion of them is so, but not all, nor the principle part of either. The good mother earth, the generous of the sustenance of all her offspring, animal and human, is, after all, the largest donor of the elements which constitute the herbs of the field, both great and small. In her name the beast and the fowl put in for a portion of their fruits, and are sure never to get as much as they are entitled to. Man takes the lion's share.

If the birds, however, about which we are now concerned, should in human courts be found guilty of stealing a cherry from one of man's trees, or a stawberry from one of his vines, why should the penalty be death, while men escape scot-free not only when they steal jewels, and wives, and tens of thousands of dollars, but when they take the very life of their fellow beings ? Is this right ? Is it doing as we would be done by ? For the golden rule, as we regard it, loses half its value if not interpreted so as to comprehend the whole sensitive creation ? There are brutes who kill birds when not trespassing at all. They are not ashamed to murder them when brooding over and protecting their young ones, slaying them at a family altar, hardly less sacred than that of the church. But we speak not of these barbarians, but of those who imagine the larceny of a kernel of corn or a pea by a poor bird is justification enough for his destruction ! The indignant protest against the taking of their own lives for the very greatest of crimes, and yet would deal death all around among creatures a little inferior without a thought, much less a pang.—*Newark Adv.*

Weevils in Grain—Remedy—Curing Bacon.

Editors Southern Cultivator :—I see in the June number of the Cultivator, a subscriber from Huntsville, Fla., calls loudly for a remedy against weevils. They are a pest that have annoyed the people of Texas no little, until we found a remedy, and that remedy I can safely pronounce (from experience) as effectual, in every sense of the word ; and for the benefit of all who are unacquainted with it I will give, perhaps, too late for the July number :

Before the grain is cribbed, the floor of the barn or crib should be covered over with green leaves and stems of the China tree, and then as the grain is put in the crib to the depth of a foot there should be another thin layer of leaves and stems, and at the depth of another foot another layer of leaves and stems, and so on, until the grain is all cribbed.

I am sure this is a remedy which requires no labor in comparison to its value ; and the China tree is a growth to be found in almost every Southern State. I have tried this remedy for a number of years, and never without success. It matters not if the weevil gets in the grain before it is cribbed, as this mode of cribbing will drive them out. The weevils gets in the most of the Texas corn before it is gathered.

I will give you another instance of the value of the China tree. Bacon, while curing, smoked with the dry leaves stems and berries of this valuable tree, will prevent skippers. This looks almost absurd as well as incredible, but, nethertheless, it is a matter of fact, authenticated by personal experience, and not mere rumor.

All that is necessary, is while smoking your meat after it is hung up, occasionally throw on the fire a handful of either the leaves, stems or berries, or a few of each, and keep this up for the ordinary length of time of smoking meat.

I will further remark, that this mode of smoking gives the meat no unpleasant taste. X.

SPAIN AND CUBA TELEGRAPHICALLY CONNECTED.—There is a project up for connecting Spain, by telegraph, with Cuba. U. C. Perry, formerly Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, has had the right given him, with the privilege of laying a second cable if the business requires. The decree requires that the work shall be commenced within a year, but capitalists will not be in a hurry to invest in Atlantic telegraphs till they see some better success attending that cable laid.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Supposed Loss of the U. S. Frigate Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 30th, 1859.

A rumor exists at the Philadelphia Navy Yard that the U. S. frigate Congress, which sailed on the 14th inst., had gone down at sea with all hands on board, but no reliable data as to the origin or truth of the statement has been received.

Arrival of the Jason--Three Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 31st, 1859.

The Steamship Jason, from Galway, bringing Liverpool dates to 20th inst., arrived here last night.

There is nothing further relative to the Zurich National Assemblie.

Tuscany and Modena strongly declare against the restoration of the late dynasties.

Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Rome.

Prussia is vigorously fortifying Koenigsberg.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1859.

The Africa, for New York, was signalled this morning. She sailed on the 20th for Liverpool, and cannot bring news much later than that by the Jason.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton declining, Middling Uplands 11⅝. Flour declined 10 a 25 cents; Southern \$5 a \$5 25. Wheat quiet, red \$1 25 a \$1 26; white \$1 20 a \$1 50.—Corn very dull; yellow 83½; mixed 80 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 46 cents. Rosin firm and market buoyant, fine qualities \$2 25 a \$3 15. Rice buoyant at 3¼ a 4¾.

From California, Per Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—The overland mail from California, of the 8th instant, arrived last night.

There was a healthy demand for goods at San Francisco, but prices were unchanged.

Horace Greeley had gone to visit Col. Fremont.

A duel was expected to take place between Messrs. Broderick and Gwin immediately after the election.

The Fort Smith Times says the Camanche Indians made two attacks on the Wachuta, Caddo and Delaware Indians, while *en route* for their new homes, under the charge of the Indian agent, Mr. Blair.

Bishop Baker, of the M. E. church, sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of August for Portland, Oregon.

Shooting Affray in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—A street affray occurred to-day between Drs. Foster and Choppin, physician of the Charity Hospital. Dr. Choppin was seriously wounded, having received two pistol-shots. The cause of the quarrel is understood to have been professional jealousy.

Testimony to Gallantry.

[*Communicated to the National Intelligencer.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 23, 1859.

SIR: I have this day received from Capt. A. Lawrence a Chinese flag, taken by you in an assault upon the barrier forts in the Canton river in November, 1856, by the forces of the United States ships San Jacinto, Portsmouth, and Levant, as a present in the name of the State of North Carolina.

Having been apprised of your desire to make this disposition of the flag, the last General Assembly, by resolutions, authorized me to receive it from you in behalf of the State, and at the same time to express to you the high appreciation of that body of your gallantry on the occasion referred to, and of this evidence of your veneration for the State of your birth.

Believing that I cannot discharge this pleasing duty in a more acceptable manner than by transmitting these highly complimentary resolutions, I herewith enclose a copy of them as transcribed from the statute-book.

These resolutions, I am well assured, are none the less expressive of the sentiments of the people of the State than of their representatives who enacted them; for they have ever manifested a lively pleasure at the honorable distinctions achieved by the sons of North Carolina in every department of the public service. Every distinguished action of the citizen proves useful to the State in the example it affords to the youths of the country, who are thus apprized of the gratifying rewards that ever await a faithful discharge of duty.

This flag, so gallantly taken by you in the maintenance of the rights and protection of the persons of American citizens in a distant land, will be placed among the valued treasures of the State, and will be looked upon by posterity, impressing all who may see it with the sentiments of esteem in which are held the brave conduct of the faithful soldier in the service of his country; and to our youths, to whom from time to time the story of its capture may be narrated, will be told that it is a trophy for which the State is indebted to one of her courageous sons who entered the service of his country when a mere boy, and who, without the aid of fortune or the influence of powerful friends, won his way to honorable distinction by his own upright deportment and gallant spirit.—Thus, sir, will a valuable lesson be taught them, exciting in their bosoms a laudable ambition to emulate like honorable actions.

Trusting that your career will prove one of continued usefulness to the country and distinction to yourself, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

Lieut. JOHN JULIUS GUTHRIE, U. S. Navy.

Resolutions authorizing the Governor of the State to receive a flag tendered to the State of North Carolina by Lieut. GUTHRIE, of the U. S. Navy.

Whereas John Julius Guthrie, a lieutenant in the United States Navy and a native of the State of North Carolina, now on official duty at the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., did, on the 20th day of November, 1856, capture and carry off as a trophy of war a Chinese flag from the first of four barrier forts captured in a combined engagement by the San Jacinto, Portsmouth, and Levant, on the part of the American naval force, and other vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Seymore, on the part of the English, in the Canton river:

And whereas the chastisement inflicted on that occasion was in defence of American and English citizens residing in that locality, and had the happy effect of securing to them immunity from violence and insult to their persons and property:

And whereas said Lieut. Guthrie has been induced by his friends in the city of Raleigh and elsewhere to express a willingness to tender this flag to his native State, with a desire that she would accept it as an humble evidence of filial sentiments and affectionate recollection: Therefore—

Be it resolved, That the Governor of the State be authorized and requested to accept the flag thus tendered by Lieut. Guthrie at such time and place and in such way and manner as may appear suitable and proper.

Resolved further, That he be requested, in behalf of this General Assembly, to express to Lieut. Guthrie its high appreciation of his gallantry on that occasion and this evidence of his veneration for the State of his birth.

Resolved thirdly, That the Governor be further requested to make such disposition of the flag, when received, as he may think this trophy of her son deserves.

Ratified February 15, 1859.

True copy from the original.

GRAHAM DAVIS, Private Secretary.

Raleigh, August 22, 1859.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in Salisbury on Thursday and Friday last. The following are the names of the Directors elected by the Stockholders: O. Gillespie of Iredell, Anderson Ellis of Davidson, R. H. McDowell of Burke, Jonas Cline of Catawba. The following are the Directors appointed by the State: R. C. Pearson of Burke; A. M. Powell, Catawba; W. W. Avery, Burke; Wm. Murphy, McDowell; N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe; W. H. Thomas, Jackson; George F. Davidson, Iredell; and A. Henderson, Rowan. At a meeting of the Directors, R. C. Pearson, Esq., was re-elected President. The other officers stand as heretofore.—*Western Democrat.*

NORTH CAROLINA SPRINGS.—We learn that the Messrs. Stith of this city, who, by authority of the owner, have the sale of Kittrell's Springs, are negotiating with, and will probably effect a sale of said Springs to a company of gentlemen who have both the means and energy to make it one of the finest watering-places in the South. The Springs have attained such a notoriety within the last few months, that should the bargain be closed, it will be a perfect coinage of money to the purchasers.—*Petersburg Press.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—A few nights since, we are credibly infromed, as the mail carrier was proceeding on the rode with the mail, to be left at the post office on the James River Canal, about seven miles from Richmond, he was attacked by several persons, who attempted to rob the mail. Owing, however, to the courage of the carrier, they were forced to retreat, he having drawn his revolver and fired. The villains escaped.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

The Slave Trade at New York.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing on the 15th inst., says:

I said, in a recent letter, that a dozen or twenty slavers left this port annually. Facts that have recently come to my knowledge convince me that this statement is no exaggeration. The forbidden traffic is, of course, conducted with the profoundest secrecy, and it is not possible for any one person, even though he were an operator himself, to know the whole extent of the business, and name all the parties engaged in it, as it is not a monopoly, but open to the competion of every daring man, with money, like any other pursuit. There is a class of general facts, however, which cannot be kept wholly secret, and which are probably well known to many persons besides your correspondent.

The slave trade, like many other trades, has its managers, its brokers, or go-betweens, and its capitalists.—The first class is composed of Cubans, Brazilians, Portugese, and occasionally Americans—the latter from New York, Boston and other down-east points, and Baltimore. Most of them were originally engaged in the legitimate African trade, and while in quest of palm oil and ivory, were drawn into the slave business by becoming acquainted with its facilities and profits. They are perfectly familiar with the African coast and rivers, and are acclimated to the country. Of course they are thorough dare-devils by nature, for no other men would assume the fearful risks of the traffic. The second class or go-betweens, are very pleasant, oily, elegantly dressed and be-diamonded persons—mostly Cubans—who put at best hotels, visit the great watering places, lounge in the *conlisses* of the opera, mark the time with their heavy jewelled fingers, and indulge in ostentatiously uttered "bravas." "Our best society" welcomes them as it does all other gaudy adventurers. It is in the wealthy but vulgar circles to which their superficial attractions and indomitable impudence gain them ready acces, that they pick up capital for the trade. Confidence once established, the subject is skilfully introduced, speculative avarice is aroused, and the man who swindles his fellow creature in the banking, brokering, or other business, is very easily reconciled to the delinquencies of the slave trade. It will pay magnificently, or at least it does in seven cases out of ten; and that is all he wants to know. He is introduced to the first class, the manages, and negotiations are soon closed. The contracts entered into, though fraudulent in law, are, without doubt, as faithfully and honorably observed as many others that are invested with legal solemnity. I know of two ladies, now attracting adoration at a fashionable watering place, who invested at a little venture of this kind not long ago, and, as a result, have augmented their banking accounts—one to the extent of \$23,000 and the other \$16,000. The headquarters of the traffic in this city are mainly in South William, Broad and Water streets. Two vessels are now fitting out here for the business.

The Newspaper.

There is no book so instructive as the newspaper; no knowledge so necessary to be acquired as that which may be gleaned from its columns. It is not only the vehicle of the cheapest, but the most innocent and least cloying source of happiness. A newspaper in a family is sure to be the means of interesting, informing almost every member of the family, especially where they live in the country, and see and hear but little that is new. In the course of a year, a well conducted paper conveys information on almost every subject, or at least excites curiosity and enquiry on all subjects. To know what is nearest to us in time and space, is almost necessary, most pleasing and most instructive; and this kind of knowledge can only be obtained from newspapers. We would venture to affirm, that there never was, and never will be, in a country situation, an ignorant family who takes a newspaper, as it is impossible that a family should not become in time well informed, provided they live sufficiently secluded to be thrown upon the paper as a source of amusement. The dullest child who hates a book, will, in rainy weather, steal up to a newspaper, read a marriage notice and an advertisement or two, and put it down. The next time probably he will become bolder and get through a "horrible murder." Soon he will read short tales of fiction; then just before election time he begins to peep into politics, and even to read political speeches. Last of all he attacks foreign news. By this time his curiosity on most subjects is excited, and he is lured on to become a reading and well informed man. It is strange that any family, as a measure of economy, should be without a newspaper. Children see the world cheaply at home in a newspaper, without the danger of bad association or the expense of travel.

Printers' News Letter.

SINGULAR TRADITION.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom of fair complexion; and that, after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap therein and wash. One immediately obeyed, and came from the water purer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become slightly muddy, and when he had bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in till the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages of bark, and bade them choose; and, out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored one then chose the second heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave to the white man, pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind—the mutual, mental improvement—the social link of human—the foundation of the white man's superiority.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—The Postmaster General has established a Post office at Old Shop, Wake county, N. C.; and discontinued the one at Bull Head, Grene county, N. C.

A married lady consulted her lawyer on the following question, viz: As I wedded Mr. T—- for his wealth, and that wealth is now spent, am I not to all intents and purposes, a widow, and at liberty to marry again?

"Come here; you mischievous fellow?"
"Won't you whip me, father?"
"No."
"Will you swear you won't?"
"Yes."
"Then I won't come, father; for Parson Atwood says, "He that will swear will lie."

A Detroit paper recounts "a sable wedding in jail," and says the bride was decked out in all the finery she could muster, having got herself up for the occasion without regard to expense. A wreath of hollyhocks encircled her head, set off in the background by a thicket of asparagus, over which was thrown a green veil to hide her blushes.

Gen. Wm. Walker has been elected a member of the order of the Sons of Malta.

Mrs. Blitz, wife of Signor Blitz, died in Brooklyn on Saturday evening.

When you see a man in business who does not advertise or take a newspaper, look out for a mean, penurious skinflint, too tight to enjoy good health, and who holds a penny so near his eyes that he can't see a dollar.

A QUID PRO QUO.—There was a wag of a fellow, by the name of Thornton, who one day got up during service and walked out of the church, making rather a prominent display of a goldheaded cane. The preacher, a well known eccentric character, with a wooden leg--the result of his love for fox hunting—immediately bounced upon him in this wise: "Pull that cane from under your arm, my young friend, and throw it away. There are no gold headed canes in heaven." Whereupon, Thornton, turning around quickly, replied, "Pull that stick of wood out of your pants, my old friend, and throw it away. *There are no wooden legs in heaven.*"

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The next electoral college, if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress, will consist of 306 members, 154 of which will be necessary to a choice. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.—On the night of the 26th inst., two servants at the farm of E. C. Brown, in Loudoun county, Va., were playing with a loaded gun, when one of them was accidentally shot, upon which the other was so much alarmed, that he re-loaded the gun and shot himself.

TOM THUMB'S YACHT.—Gen. Tom Thumb has set up his yacht, named after himself, the Charles S. Stratton. The little gentleman made his first cruise on Friday, from Bridgeport to the Black Rock Light-House. The Stratton seems to have proved herself a crack sailer.

AMERICAN ZOUAVES.—In New Orleans there is now drilling a full company of Creole Zouaves, styled the first company of Chasseurs a Pied de la Louisiane."—They are commanded by Capt. Henry St. Paul, who fought as a Zouave in the Crimea, and their drill includes gymnastics. In Chicago there is a company of juvenile Zouaves.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A painter named Watson, charged with committing a rape on a little girl about nine years of age, at the White Sulphur Springs, was arrested near Charlottesville, Va., last week. It seems that he escaped the officers at the White Sulphur and made his way to the University, near which he resides; but the sheriff of Greenbrier having made a requisition for him, he was arrested and committed to jail to await the order of the sheriff.

STRANG ACCIDENT.—At Cincinnati, recently, a lady's hair caught fire while she was bending over a lamp, and communicating the flames to her clothes, her neck, head and face were badly burned, so much so that her features will be marred for life. The girl had saturated her hair with a peculiarly inflamible oil, which caused her locks to ignite and burn as if she had thrust her head into a vessel of spirits of turpentine.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist with the greatest success, in cases where the

EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED,

or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflamation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit.—Such should never be without this Balsam.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
September 2. 1-1w

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

Holloway's Ointment is a magic balm for sore breasts, sore legs, and old wounds, even those that have defied all other applications for a series of years. Thousand of certificates attest its most miraculous doings in the hospitals both of the old and new world. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.
May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of John C. Devane, by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. JOHN W. PERRIN, of Leon County, Texas, to Miss ANN C. DEVANE, daughter of John J. Devane, of New Hanover County.

On the evening of the 17th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Greenville, N. C., by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Dr. WILLIAM A. BERNARD to Miss MARY A. H. SMITH, all of Greenville.

DIED.

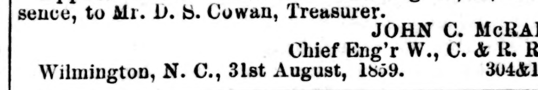
In this town, on the 26th ult., Mrs. CAROLINE RUGGLES, relict of the late Freeman Ruggles, Esqr., aged 59 years.

In Shelby, Cleaveland co., on the 24th ult., the Rev. W. I. LANGDON, President of the Female School at High Point. Mr. Langdon was a native of Beaufort, Carteret co. He was a well known Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but had devoted himself for many years to the education of young ladies. His health had been feeble for several years preceding his death.

GLUE—GLUE.—100 barrels Prime Distiller's GLUE.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Aug. 31, 1859.

SALT.—300 sack Salt, in good order and for sale by
August 30th. ZENO H. GREENE.

HANDS WANTED.



THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD Railroad Company wish to hire
FIFTY HANDS,
to work on the Track, and with Gravel Train. Good prices will be paid.

Application to be made to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. D. S. Cowan, Treasurer.

JOHN C. McRAE,
Chief Eng'r W., C. & R. R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1859. 304&1-1m

NOT A HUMBUG.

WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid \$30 to \$75 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

M. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m. Plaistow, N. H.

GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED for the reception of Pupils on the 15th September.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Elementary English Course,	\$10
Advanced do. do.	15
Classical and Mathematical Course,	20

Pupils thoroughly prepared for College, for Teaching, or for Business. Board in respectable families \$8 to \$9 per month. Applications must be addressed to

Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.
Kenansville, 1st Sept., 1859. 305-6t-eod—1-3t

WARSAW SCHOOL.
BY ARCHIBALD A. McBRYDE,
(LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.)

INSTRUCTIONS given in the Natural and Mathematical Sciences, and in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Fall term, (1859,) commences Monday, September 5th, and will continue twelve weeks.

☞ Located in a pleasant and salubrious vicinity, in Duplin County, North Carolina, 2¼ miles S. W. of the village of Warsaw, which stands immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway.

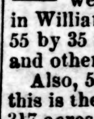
TUITION PER MONTH:

Spelling, Reading, Writing,	\$1 60
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic,	2 40
Languages, and higher Mathematics,	3 20
Contingent, (in advance,)	50

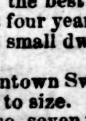
☞ Charges from time of entering.

REFERENCES:
Hon. L. Bethune, N. C.
Rev. D. Johnson, President Floral College.
Sept. 2d, 1859. 1-4w

JOHNSONVILLE FOR SALE.



I HAVE DECIDED TO GO WEST, and change my business; consequently I offer for sale this well known stand, which is said to be the best in Williamsburgh District; the store house is four years old, 55 by 35 feet; 7 acres of land, more or less; small dwelling and other houses.



Also, 586 acres of land (90 cleared) on Indiantown Swamp; this is the best tract in the District, according to size. Also, 317 acres pine land, near Lynche's Lake. Also, seven tracts in Marion District, near Godfrey's Ferry. The smallest tract in Marion contains 98 acres, and the largest 220. All the above named property will be sold under its value, on two and three years time, for approved paper. I will give a lease of seven years on the Marion lands.

JOHN C. DYE.
Johnsonville, S. C., Sept. 2, 1859. 1-2w

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

26—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Elizabethtown, to Jas. T. Petteway.

27—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethton, to W. P. Elliot.

28.—Schr. Pearl, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Wide World, Buckley, from Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux.

29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

30—Schr. Lavinia, Cranmer, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

30—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Belle, Bloodgood, from Swansboro', to master; with corn.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

31—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Schr. M. E. Parmelee, Gaskill, from New York, to Willard & Curtis; with mdze. to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Florida, Tall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Br. Brig Titan, Wallace, from Newport, England, to Willard & Curtis; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

31—Schr. T. C. Worrell, White, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Ben, Lynch, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Brig H. A. Campbell, Stevens, from New York, to O. G. Parsely & Co.

Iron Brig Titan, Sexton, from Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron.

Schr. Topaz, O'Neill, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with corn.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

CLEARED.

Aug. 25—Schr. Abbot Lawrence, Wilson, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 1,678 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 174 bbls. spirits turpt., 875 do. crude do., 1,214 do. rosin.

Schr. War Eagle, Hodgdon, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 185 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,068 do. rosin.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,000 bbls. crude turpt., 2,000 do. rosin.

Schr. M. A. McNeill, Hand, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 2,192 bbls. rosin.

27—Schr. Henry Hooton, Kidder, for Salem, Mass., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,733 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with naval stores.

Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, for Boston, by W. B. Flanner & Co.; with 564 bbls. spirits turpt., 354 do. rosin, 100 do. tar, 50 do. pitch.

Barqueantine Matagorda, Dall, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with 322 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,168 do. rosin.

Brig Monserate, Crowther, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with 106,000 feet lumber.

29—Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 719 bbls. naval stores, 4 do. tallow, 315 hides, 24,512 feet lumber.

Schr. Chas. Colgate, Cooper, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 619 bbls. spirits turpt., 1052 do. rosin.

Schr. C. S. Peaslee, Foster, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 148 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,200 do. rosin, 17 bales yarn, 11 do. sheeting, 61 empty kegs, 12 do. bbls., 24,883 feet lumber.

Exports Schr. Ned for New York, cleared on 27th: 557 bbls. spirits turpt., 2,174 do. rosin, 1 box mdze., 86 bags and 4 bbls. dried fruit.

29—Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Council's, by Jas. T. Petteway.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

31—Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Master.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 1.—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhees, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 625 bbls. crude turpentine, 1,171 do. rosin.

\$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either.

They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.

S. J. HUNTER,
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.
September 2, 1859—1-2m*.

BUNGS—BUNGS.—BUNGS—all sizes—constantly on hand. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Aug. 31.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

IT HAS heretofore been the habit of our competitors in the sewing-machine trade to represent that Singer's Machines were valuable for manufacturing purposes only, while their machines were adapted to family purposes. The pretense never was true. Any person of reflection will at once perceive that the sewing-machine which is the best for a tailor must also be the best for a lady at the head of a private family. The same qualities *in the machine* are required in one case as in the other. The only real objection to our machines was on the score of their lack of beauty in form and ornamentation. That defficiency has been fully supplied. We offer now the handsomest Sewing-Machines as well as the best. The admirable working qualities which have made our standard Machines indispensable in the work-shop, have been transferred to our family machines, which will hereafter be deemed indispensable in the parlor.

We shall have a full assortment of these world-renowned Machines early in September. The demand has increased so much, we have found it necessary to employ the services of a gentleman who has practical knowledge of the working and adaptation of all Sewing-Machines possessing any degree of merit. He may be found at our establishment after the 15th September.

Families wanting Machines the coming Fall and Winter for Plantation use or otherwise, should not purchase without a careful examination. O. S. BALDWIN, Ag't
Sept. 1.—305&1 ☞ Herald copy.

SUNDRIES.—In store and daily expected, 200 bags Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; 150 boxes extra Adamantine Candle; 100 bbls. Coffee and Crushed Sugars; 150 kegs Nails; 15 tons Hoop Iron; Wood Ware, Brooms, Matches, common and fancy Soaps, Crackers, Candy, Soda, Concentrated Lye, Potash, &c., &c. For sale by
August 30th. ZENO H. GREENE.

HOOP IRON.—1 a 1¼ a 1½ inch HOOP IRON, in handsome order, always on hand. For sale by
Aug. 31. WILLARD & CURTIS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Aug. 5th, 1859 283&50-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price	
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30 @	32½
BEEF CATTLE,		
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,		
2nd hand	1 60 @	1 90
New	1 90 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	20 @	26
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.		
Java	18 @	20
Laguayra	12½ @	13½
Rio	11 @	12½
St. Domingo	11 @	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.		
ord. to mid'g	00 @	11
strict mid'g	11¼ @	11¼
good mid'g	11½ @	11½
COTTON BAGGING,		
℔ yard	13½ @	15
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½ @	10
CORN MEAL,		
℔ bushel	1 00 @	1 05
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½ @	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20 @	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets	7 00 @	8 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @	5 00
Dry Cod,		
℔ cwt	4 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,		
Family	0 00 @	7 00
Superfine	0 00 @	6 75
Fine	0 00 @	6 50
Cross	0 00 @	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12 @	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10 @	18
GUANO, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		62 50
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.		1 50
Per ton,		10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		
Corn	77½ @	80
Oats	40 @	42
Pease, Cow	70 @	75
Do. B. Eye	1 00 @	1 10
Wheat, red	0 00 @	1 10
do. white	1 20 @	1 25
Rice, rough	00 @	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4 @	4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		
Green,	0 @	6
Dry	7 @	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	95 @	1 00
N. River	65 @	70
IRON, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American, ref.	3½ @	00
do. sheer.	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00 @	85 00
Swede	5½ @	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70 @	75
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling	0 00 @	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)		
Floor Boards,		
rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff,		
rough edge	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.		
Cuba, Hhds	24 @	26
do. Bbls.	28 @	30
N. Orleans.	42 @	45

Article	Price	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)		
Whiskey,	33 @	35
N. E. Rum,	45 @	50
Gin,	40 @	45
Brandy,	40 @	45
do. Apple,	65 @	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00 @	1 25
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,		
New Virgin	0 00 @	2 85
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 85
Hard,	0 00 @	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 10
do. in order,	0 00 @	0 00
Pitch do.,	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 50 @	3 00
do. No. 1,	1 75 @	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 25 @	1 35
do. No. 3,	1 20 @	1 25
Spirits Turp.,		
℔ gallon	00 @	41
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,		
Cut,	4¼ @	4¾
Wrought,	10 @	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,		
Sperm,	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @	0 00
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00 @	1 00
Irish, do.,	00 @	1 25
do. ℔ bbl.,	0 00 @	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams,	12½ @	13
Middlings,	11 @	12
Shoulders,	10½ @	11
Hog round,	11½ @	12
Western Bacon,		
Middlings,	10¼ @	10¾
Shoulders,	8¼ @	8¾
N. C. Lard,	12½ @	13
West'n do.	11½ @	12½
Butter,	23 @	27
Cheese,	10½ @	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,		
City Mess,	16 50 @	17 00
Clear do.	00 00 @	18 00
Butt,	00 00 @	16 00
Beef, Mess,	00 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market,	19 00 @	20 00
POULTRY,		
Chickens, live,	12½ @	25
do. dead,	00 @	00
Turkeys, live,	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,		
Lambs,	1 75 @	2 50
Mutton,	1 75 @	2 50
SALT,		
Alum, ℔ bush.,	20 @	25
Liverpool, ℔ sack,		
ground, cargo	00 @	95
do. fm store	1 05 @	1 10
fine	1 75 @	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico,	8 @	9
New Orleans,	7½ @	8
Muscovado,	7½ @	9
Loaf & crush'd,	11 @	12
C. Yellow	9 @	9½
Granulated,	10½ @	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Contract,	4 50 @	5 50
Common,	3 00 @	3 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,		
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g,	12 00 @	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
Shipping,	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime,	7 00 @	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary,	4 50 @	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,		
Common,	18 @	20
Medium,	25 @	30
Fine,	45 @	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	\$ 00	\$ 30 @ 00
Rosin do.	00	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	45 @ 00
Flour do.	00	30 @ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	30 @ 35
Rosin "	00	25 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	00 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	35 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.,	0 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1859.

TURPENTINE—During the early part of the week the market was in rather an unsettled condition, and prices fluctuating up to the close of Monday;—on Tuesday, however, it opened at \$2 85 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, since which time it has ruled firm, with a moderate enquiry from shippers and distillers. The receipts and sales foot up 4,330 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	140	\$2 85	\$2 85	
Friday	442	2 80 a 2 85	2 80 a 2 85	\$1 50
Saturday	200	2 85	2 85	1 50
Monday	1,500	2 85	2 85	1 50
Do	200	2 90	2 90	
Tuesday	367	2 85	2 85	
Wednesday	781	2 85	2 85	1 50
Thursday	700	2 85	2 85	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled quiet up to Monday, when the advices were rather better, and there was considerable activity in the market at an advance of one cent per gallon, and all that could be reached was taken at 41 cents. Since then there has been a fair demand from buyers, and the market closes with an upward tendency in prices; receipts small, and but little remains in first hands. We quote sales of 2,640 bbls. as follows:

Friday	250 bbls.	at 40 cents per gallon.	
Monday	350 "	" 40 " " "	
Do	50 "	" 40½ " " "	
Do	1,200 "	" 41 " " "	part to arrive.
Tuesday	400 "	" 41 " " "	
Wednesday	265 "	" 41 " " "	
Thursday	125 "	" 41 " " "	

ROSIN—Since our last review the market has ruled decidedly quiet, and we have scarcely anything to report in the way of transactions. No. 1 arrives slowly, and we note only a moderate supply on market; there is, however, little or no demand, and sales comprise only 355 bbls. at \$2 to \$3 per bbl.—the latter price for a bright article. No 2 is also in small supply, and demand light; sales of only 2,500 bbls. bbls. (on Wednesday) at \$1 25 per 310 lbs. For Common there is a moderate enquiry, but for the want of stock to operate upon no transactions have taken place. But little is now coming in, and the supply on market is unusually light. We quote at \$1 20 per 310 lbs.

TAR—Is wanted, and none of consequence arriving. Only 42 bbls. received for the week, and sold at \$2 10 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market is poorly supplied with beeves, and we notice a fair demand from butchers.—Only one or two small lots of ordinary quality grass fed brought in and sold at 5½ to 6 cents per lb.—a *prime* article would bring higher figures. SHEEP also arrive slowly, and are in light stock. We quote at \$1 50 to \$2 25, as in quality.

BARRELS.—For empty Spirits Turpentine barrels the market rules about the same as noted in our last. The demand is chiefly for *selected*, and but few of good quality offering on market. We quote second hand ones at \$1 50 to \$1 60 as they run, and \$1 85 to \$1 90 for selected.

COTTON.—But little arriving, and the market rules quiet. Two small parcels (30 bales) sold in the early part of the week at 11 cents for middling, and 11¼ cents for strict middling. One bale of *new crop*, the first of the season, (classed as good middling,) was received on Saturday, and sold at 13 cents per lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair supply, and we note merely a retail demand. See table for store prices.

CORN MEAL—None brought in from the country, and the sales have been confined to small lots from the granaries at \$1 05 to \$1 10 per bushel.

FISH—About 40 bbls. Mullets have been received, and sold from vessel at \$7 to \$7 50 for oak bbls. See table for quotations of Mackerel.

FLOUR—Since our review of Thursday last the market for State brands has ruled quiet, and we have only small transactions to report. The arrivals continue light, and there is only a moderate stock on market; it is, however, fully adequate for present wants, as the demand is unusually light. We quote sales for the week of only about 175 bbls. *new* at \$6 75 for superfine, and \$7 per bbl. for family—the market closing rather weak, and prices have a downward tendency.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have no change of importance to report since our review of Thursday last. The demand appears to be limited, and we note a fair supply on market. Only about 3400 bushels received during the week, of which 900 do. sold at 80 cents per bushel, and the balance came to dealers.——OATS—The market is rather better supplied, and, with a meagre demand, has ruled quiet for the week. Retailing from store at 47½ to 50 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit.——PEAS—Dealers have a moderate supply of *Cow* in store, and at present there is very little demand. A lot of 100 bushels (inferior) sold from vessel on Wednesday at 65 cents.—We quote the market as quiet at from 65 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality.——RICE—Clean is in moderate stock, and we notice merely a retail demand. We quote at 4 to 4¼ cents per lb., at which small sales have taken place.

HAY—No receipts of either Northern or Eastern during the past week, consequently we have no transactions to report; market moderately supplied, and there is only a light demand from dealers. See table for quotations.

HEADING—Are in moderate enquiry, and a prime article sells quick. A lot of Ash sold a few day since at \$13 per M.

LIME—In the absence of receipts the stock has become considerably reduced; it is, however, fully adequate for present demand, and one or two cargoes are now looked for. Selling in the small way from store at \$1 10 per cask.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate stock, and only a retail business doing. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON the market has ruled very dull during the week just ended. There is a good stock in first hands, and the demand for retailing purposes is unusually light. We quote sales of 2 a 3,000 lbs. at 11½ cents for hog round, and 10,000 lbs. (superior quality) at 12 cents for do. do., and 13 cents per lb. for hams—closing inactive at lowest figure. Western cured is in moderate supply, and merely a retail demand exists. The sales have been confined to small lots from store at 8¼ a 8¾ cents for shoulders, and 10½ a 10¾ cents for sides. as in quantity.——LARD.—We have no change to report in the market for either N. C. or Western make; the stock is small, still we notice a very light demand. Sells at 12½ a 13 cents for the former, and 11½ a 12½ cents for the latter.——PORK.—The market continues to be pretty well supplied with Northern, and rules about the same as last reported. We refer to our table for store rates, according to quantity and quality.

SALT—None of either description received during the past week. The stock of Liverpool ground is light, and we note a moderate demand. See table for prices.

SHINGLES—Are in fair demand for shipping purposes, and prices have further advanced. Only a few small lots have been brought in, and sold at \$3 to \$3 50 for Common, and \$5 per M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Has arrived slowly for some time past, and is in brisk demand for mill purposes. Only two rafts received during the week, and sold at \$4 50 for inferior and \$7 75 per M. for ordinary quality.

FREIGHTS—The market has ruled exceedingly dull for coastwise since our last, and, if anything, rates are a shade lower. Produce has been brought in sparingly, and but little offering shipment; several vessels now in port are awaiting cargoes. See table for rates.

SALISBURY, August 39.—Bacon 13½ a 15c.; Beeswax 22 a 23c.; Beef 4 a 5c.; Butter 14 a 20c.; Coffee Rio 12½ a 14 cents; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 10 a 12c.; Cotton Yarn 105 a 110; Corn 80 a 90c.; do. Meal 90 a 100; Chickens per doz. 100 a 150; Eggs per doz. 8 a 10c.; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35c.; Flour per bbl. \$4 60 a \$4 80; Sack \$2 20 a \$2 40; Lard 10 a 12c.; Molasses Cuba 34 a 45c.; N. Orleans 55 a 65c.; Oats 40 a 45c.; Potatoes Irish 50 a 70c.; Sweet 000 a 000; Salt per sack \$1 80 a \$2 00; Sheeting brown 10 a 11c.; Sugar brown 8 a 11c.; Crushed 12½ a 15c.; Clarified 10½ a 11c.; Tallow 10 a 12½c.; Wheat white, 90 a 97c.; red 85 a 90c.; Wool 30 a 35c.; Pork 7 a 7½c.

MOBILE, August 30.—The transactions in the Cotton market to-day have been unimportant. The prices are unchanged. The sales of three days amount to 680 bales and the receipts for that period are 1350 bales. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool are ⅜d., and nominal.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 30th.—The market to-day has been quite active, and there has been a better supply of produce offered.

Cotton.—We report sales of 12 bales at 11 cts.

Flour.—Extra family flour brought \$4 60 a \$4 75 per bbl.

Wheat.—We hear of one lot prime white being sold which brought \$1 per bushel; Red 85 a 90 cts. per bushel.

Corn.—Was disposed of at 75 a 77½ cts. per bushel.

Corn Meal—We quote at 77½ cts. per bushel.

NEWBERN, Aug. 31st.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 400 bbls. at \$3 05 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

Flour—Flour has declined 25 cts. on the bbl., and we note sales of small lots at \$6 75 for Superfine, and \$7 25 for Family.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Flour firm; Howard Street and City Mills \$5 25. Wheat buoyant and active; red unchanged, white \$1 12 a \$1 47. Corn firm; white 83 a 85 cts. Bacon unchanged. Mess Pork \$14 75 a \$15, Prime \$13. Lard quiet; sales at 11¼ a 11½ cts. Whiskey unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cotton—Market flat, sales to-day of 600 bales. Flour is firm, sales of 8,000 bbls., State at \$4 20 a \$4 45, Ohio \$4 95 a \$5 50, and Southern \$5 25 a \$5 50. Wheat is firm, sales of 9,000 bushels, Southern white \$1 35 a \$1 41, red \$1 20 a \$1 26, Ohio red \$1 20, Kentucky white \$1 45. Corn is heavy, sales of 16,000 bushels, mixed 80 cts, yellow 83½ cts. Provisions are steady; Mess Pork \$14 75, Prime \$10 25. Whiskey is firm at 27½ cts. Coffee is firm at 10⅝ a 11 cts. for Rio. Molasses sells at 38 cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 45½ cts. Rosin is dull. Tobacco firmer.—Wool is firmer for both foreign and domestic.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 29.—Bacon 10 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11½ @ 00; Ordin. to Mid. 10½ @ 00; Flour—family, \$6 25 @ 0 00; Super. \$0 00 @ 6 00; Fine, \$0 00 @ \$5 75; Scratched, \$0 00 @ 5 50; Grain—Corn, \$1 15 @ 1 25; Wheat, \$1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 40 @ 50; Peas, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, \$1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—14 @ 15 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 35 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$2 35 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 00 @ 00; Spirits, 37½ a 00 cents.

Flour—Since our last we see no reason to alter our quotations. Some small sales were made on Saturday at lower figures, but we believe the above quotations to be the market prices this morning.

Spirits Turpentine.—We make an advance of ½ cent per gallon since our last review.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—The sales of Cotton are 3000 bales. New Cotton is 12¼c. Sales for three days are 4500 bales. Receipts are reported to have been 3300 bales, and prices unchanged. There have been received 2000 bales of new Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31st.—Cotton.—The sales of the week foot 372 bales at from 11½ to 12, the bulk at from 11¾ to 12, comprising 2 bales of the new crop at 12 and 12½.

Rice.—The market during the week has continued unchanged as regards to the former firmness of prices—but the demand towards the latter part has been of a less active character. We renew our quotations of last week, extremes having ranged from \$3⅜ to \$3⅞ for per 100 pounds, the bulk of the sales however within the margin of \$3⅝ to \$3¾ for good to common prime.

Corn.—The only arrivals of Corn during the past week consist of 2,000 bushels white Maryland, and about 1,800 do. Tennessee mixed, both in sacks—the former had been disposed of some time previous to arrival at \$1 per bushel of 56 lbs., bags included—while of the latter the sale of a part only were confined to small lots at from 93 to 98 cents per bushel.

Flour.—The market is unchanged, the same depression continuing in the demand, and prices as reported in our last. For old the rates are entirely nominal, while for new super and extra brands, holders supply a very moderate city demand, at \$6 a \$6¼ per bbl., and sacks in proportion.

Salt.—With a moderate demand only, prices for Liverpool coarse continues at from 80 to 90 cts. per sack.—*News.*

Commercial Intelligence per Steamer Jason.

LIVERPOOL Cotton Market, Aug. 20.—Sales of the week 34,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators, and 4,000 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined. Fair and middling has declined most—say ⅛d. and finer qualities and sundry descriptions still more. The market closed dull on Friday, with sales of 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Fair Orleans, 8d, middling, 7d, Mobile fair, 7⅛d, middling, 6⅞, Upland fair, 7⅞, middling, 6 13-16d. Stock in port, 657,000 bales, of which 587,000 bales are American.

Manchester advices are unfavorable, and previous quotations are barely maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: The harvest prospects have been favorable. Flour is quiet, at 10s a 11s 3d. Wheat is firm, and all qualities of French have slightly advanced. Western red, 7s 6d a 9s 2d, white, 9s a 9s 6d. Corn has a declining tendency; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Mixed and yellow, 5s 6d a 5s 9d; white, 7s a 7s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Pork is heavy, and holders are pressing on the market. Quotations are nominal. Beef is heavy for inferior qualities; holders are pressing sales.—Bacon is heavy at a decline of 1 a 2s. Lard is quiet, at 57s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Coffee is quiet. Rice is dull. Spirits Turpentine closed steady at 34s 6d. Tallow is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered. Bark is dull. Linseed Oil closed quiet but steady.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs closed steady. Sugar is dull at a decline of 6d on middling and lower grades chiefly. Rice steady.

American Securities.—The market for American securities generally closed unchanged.

Money Market.—The money market is slightly easier.—Consols 95½ a 95⅝ for money and account.

THE LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday, noon.*—Cotton closes dull. Sales to-day estimated at 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet. Wheat is firm. Provisions generally closed very dull.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.—100 bbls. "Roanoke" Common WHISKEY. For sale by
Sept. 1. WILLARD & CURTIS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!—The place to purchase a good and cheap Umbrella is at MYERS & MOORE'S; they are closing out a large stock at greatly reduced prices. We advise our friends to call at the Emporium, 34 Market street, and examine their well selected assortment of Umbrellas.
Sept. 1st.

CORN! CORN!!—2,000 bushels *Prime* White Baltimore CORN, now landing—schr. "Florida." For sale by
Aug. 31. WILLARD & CURTIS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859.

NOTICE.

The Office of the JOURNAL will hereafter be found at the new Journal building, on Princess street, up stairs. The business office to the left, the editorial office to the right, going in.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the entrance to our office is still in a comparatively unfinished state. We trust our friends and patrons will bear with us for a short time until we can make everything straight.

☞ Good friends—kind friends—respected Democratic friends, might we be permitted to say a word to some of you, especially such of you as belong to the press? Don't you really think that there will be plenty of people belonging to the "opposition" to pitch into each and every one of us, whether we belong to the press or not? Do you really think any *good can* come of our squabbling or saying hard things of each other?

We have before us a very worthy Democratic paper published at Warrenton by "William A. Walsh, Editor and Proprietor." We know Mr. Walsh somewhat, if not intimately. Our intercourse with Mr. Walsh has been of the most pleasant character, as our feelings towards him are wholly those of kindness and friendship, and we presume these feelings are reciprocated on his part. Of any personal difficulties or disagreements between Mr. W. and any other Democrats we care not to speak or even know; but what good can come of finding fault with those with whom we will co-operate in the ensuing campaign? Why attempt to *force* the thirty million bill as an issue upon the Democrats of the State. The attempt to do so has done us enough harm already.—The experiment has been carried far enough. Let us turn to other things. Because men don't choose to abnegate their own convictions, it won't do to denounce them as the *Warrenton News* does, as being "unequal to the crisis." For our part, as Democrats, as conductors of a paper that has fought for the Democratic party now fifteen years, without once flinching, we feel bound to state distinctly that no mere individuals shall make issues for us and compel us to adopt them, nor shall we ever swerve from our conscientious convictions of Democratic policy and Democratic principles, even although we run the risk of being classed with those who are *unequal to the crisis*. There *are* Democrats in this State who refused to sustain issues made by the party of the State in State convention assembled, as in the case of Free Suffrage, who are willing *now* to denounce others for not obeying *their* dictation and adopting issues *not* made by the party in any convention. We care little for men, except in the way of kindness, and we really desire to regard all Democrats as friends, we certainly so regard the editor of the *Warrenton News*, but it is time that we should understand that we cannot afford to denounce each other because of differences upon issues that the party has *not* made. If the cry is to sustain the President unconditionally why not cry out for specific duties?

GERMANY.—The difficulties and collisions which have recently taken place in several of the frontier towns garrisoned as federal fortresses by troops from the different States composing the Germanic Confederation, have gone to show conclusively that the bond of union which that arrangement affords, is as weak as a rope of sand. In the very presence of the Germanic Diet, at Frankfort the Federal Capital, the Prussian and Austrian troops came into open collision. The same thing happened at Mentz or Mayence. The fact is that South Germany and North Germany are now more hostile to each other than either is to France.

Piedmont has refused to take any part even to advise the reinstatement of the runaway Dukes of Tuscany or Modena, and the people say they don't want them. The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, a semi-official Russian Journal, wishes to know how can Absolutist Austria, Theocratic Rome, Constitutional Piedmont, the Two Sicilies, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, be amalgamated. What unity can be established between such discordant elements? The muddle becomes more muddlesome every day.

☞ Mr. Kelley has laid on our table Harper for September. The illustrated articles are "Tropical Journeyings," being illustrations of Panama; "A Forest Story—The Adirondack Woods and Waters;" "Something About Diamonds;" The Virginians."—The are also the usual amount of amusing and instructive articles. 25 cents per number.

State News.

The Washington Dispatch alludes to a fine, bold mineral spring within four miles of that town. The volume of water is sufficient to supply the whole town. It is as clear as crystal, and cool as a mountain spring, and its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

The Newbern Progress will close its first volume on the 31st inst. It speaks in cheerful terms of its success, and promises to endeavor to do still more to render itself worthy of the patronage it has received. The Progress is a neatly printed, well managed *news*-paper, and is every way creditable to the energy and tact of our friend Pennington.

The Charlotte Bulletin says that a serious accident occurred at the Rudisill Mine, on last Wednesday afternoon, by which two negroes engaged in blasting were badly injured, losing their eyes and receiving wounds about their bodies. The injuries received are very serious, and it is feared that they may prove fatal. One of the men belonged to Rev. Dr. S. C. Pharr, and the other to Mr. D. A. Caldwell.

If our friend Barham, the very gentlemanly superintendent at Baker's Hotel, Goldsboro', does not feel overwhelmed by the compliments paid him by newspapers, and newspaper correspondents, then he is less modest man than we take him to be. We hardly pick up a paper without finding some complimentary notice of C. A. W. B., Esq. It is all right. Barham *is* a very courteous, obliging gentleman.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, was celebrated on Tuesday last by target-firing, speeches at the presentation of the prize Silver Goblet, and a sumptuous and well-prepared dinner at the Dobbin House. The following is the result of the target exercises:

Number of balls fired at Target, 117; number in Target, 108. Best average shot by Private J. T. James, 3⅝ inches; second best by Serg't McKethan, 4⅛ inches; third best by Private H. H. Smith, 5 inches. Best single shot, by Capt. Vann, Privates Holland and James, 1⅛ inch; second best, by Privates Harris and James, 1⅜ inch; third best, Serg't McKethan, 1⅝ inch. D. Murphy and F. Strange, each 1 6-8 inch.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Huske, Maj. Comd't; T. J. Robinson, 1st Capt.; J. M. Vann, 2d Capt.; J. B. Ferguson, 3d Capt.; Wright Huske, 4th Capt.; Geo. H. Haigh, 1st Serg't; B. R. Huske, 2d Serg't; Hector McKethan, 3d Serg't; John Murphy, 4th Serg't; C. B. Cook, 5th Serg't; Wm. Wemyss, 1st Corporal; Jesse K. Kyle, 2d Corp'l; W. H. Holland, 3d Corp'l; Chas. Kennedy, 4th Corp'l; Wright Huske, Sec'y.

The Editor of the *Union Democrat*, published at Halifax, N. C., says he has recently been through a number of the Eastern Counties of this State, and has never seen better corn crops.

We learn from a correspondent of the *Salisbury Watchman* that J. Pinckney Knox, a fine and promising lad of thirteen, a son of R. R. Knox, of Rowan county, was thrown from a horse on which he was riding home from camp-meeting on Sunday the 7th instant, and his skull fractured, causing his death in about 48 hours.

The Houston (Miss.) Petrel learns that the boll worm has recently appeared in the cotton crops of Chickasaw county.

What we Cannot Afford.

There are by this time at least one hundred and ten thousand voters in the State of North Carolina,—that is to say—that number of votes can be polled. We presume there are fully twenty-five thousand voters more in the State than can ever be brought up to the ballot box on any one occasion.

Now, ten thousand is a large majority in this State. Exceptional cases show larger majorities—but ten thousand is a large majority on any purely party issue.—Suppose parties perfectly balanced, a change of five thousand from one side to the other will give a preponderance of ten thousand to the party on whose behalf the change is made—that is to say, the vibration of one twenty-second part of the whole mass of voters gives to the party to whose side the political pendulum may happen to swing at the time, a clear ten thousand majority.

This being so, it is plain that next to the sacrifice of principle, which we cannot afford under any circumstances, we can least afford to repel or drive off Democrats on account of issues of a non-essential character, or which have reference simply to personal preferences or prepossessions in favor of, or against individuals, where no party allegiance is in question.

While we feel confident that the tone of politics and of the political press generally would be much elevated by an abstinence from heated crimination and recrimination even as between political opponents, it surely can require no argument to show that the interests of the Democratic party will be best promoted by each Democrat placing upon the action of all other Democrats, the most charitable construction of which it can admit. We take it that the object of political writing and talking is, if possible, to bring men *into* the party, not to read them *out* of it. While our ideas of Democratic principle and Democratic organization are of the most rigid character—sufficiently so to cause some progressives to class us among the Old Fogies, we have yet felt at all times, but more so of late, as our experience has enlarged, that it is not only a mistake in policy, but frequently the occasion of serious injustice when issues are made unnecessarily, or even when properly made are pushed beyond what their nature and importance will justify or demand. Particularly is this the case when passion or personal feeling appears as the inciting motive, or when there is reason to suspect that the interests of particular persons or cliques are sought to be subserved under the shadow of zeal for the Democratic party, which party in convention assembled has alone a right to prescribe rules and regulations.

We make these remarks not as reflecting or wishing to reflect upon others, for that is foreign to our purpose, and would be in violation of the spirit which we seek to infuse. At the same time, however, they may not come amiss as tending to explain our own course during the past summer, when Col. McDuffie ran against Mr. Winslow for Congress, and some Democrats who ought to have known us better, so far misunderstood us as to attribute to us motives wholly foreign to anything we had ever thought or dreamed of.

Whatever we might think of Mr. McDuffie's being a candidate, he had an abstract right to be so, according to the most rigid party rules. As to the policy of availing himself of that right he was free to judge, as the people were also free to decide whether they would support him or not. We know that he got Democratic votes, few or many is not now the question; but he *did* get votes from men who have supported and will continue to support all regularly nominated Democratic candidates.

To squabble with Democrats over such matters as these—to allow denunciations and hard words to pass between members of the same party when there is not necessarily any party issue—to do anything calculated to aleniate any portion of the party—is something we cannot afford to do, and that the party cannot afford to have done. We acted upon this principle last summer, and although we got blamed by some, every day's reflection only makes it more apparent to us that the policy we pursued was the right one for the Democratic party.

The least said is the soonest mended. We are on the eve of a struggle in which we will need all the strength of all the party, and of all its members—a time is approaching when temporary squabbles must be forgotten, when temporary offences must be atoned for or forgiven—when temporary wounds must be healed, and temporary estrangements reconciled. We cannot afford to widen any breaches in our ranks—to irritate and make incurable any wounds—to drive any of our members into the ranks of the opposition.

The more steadily a conciliatory course is pursued, and the sooner such course is entered upon the better.—Let us re-organize, not only in good faith, but in good feeling. Let us do this in every Congressional district, in every county, in every precinct, and of the result there can be no doubt.

But let us repeat at the close our assurance that we cannot afford to squabble among ourselves—to drive off Democrats, or to injure our organization for mere men or cliques.

The First Bale.

The first bale of new Cotton was received here to-day from General William Evans, of Marion District, S. C., consigned to Henry Nutt, Esq.

General Evans has succeeded in getting the first bale into our market for several years past.

We learn that most of the Cotton composing this bale came out of the field yesterday.

Picking, ginning, packing and transporting a bale of Cotton 86 miles to market in the course of 24 hours, may be regarded as quick work.

P. S. We learn that the above bale has been sold at 13 cents per pound to Mr. W. C. Howard, Broker.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

"Under which King, Benzonian?"

The *Register* declines to say who it is for for Governor. It is too busily engaged just now in defeating the Democracy in imagination, to point to the man of its choice. We take it for granted, however, that the Editor is *satisfied* with his policy of running professed Democrats for office against regularly nominated Democrats, and that this policy will be abandoned. Some Know Nothing or renegade Whig will be next taken up and sacrificed.

We predict that the Know Nothing candidate for Governor will be either George Davis, Esq., or Gen. Alfred Dockery. The Charlotte *Whig* is out for Gen. Dockery.

The *Register* asks us who *we* are for for Governor.—It would not become us, or any one else, to speak in advance or by authority for the party to which we are proud to belong; but as the *Register* has interrogated us, he shall have our opinion and our preference without hesitation or reservation. We are for the present able and worthy incumbent, JOHN W. ELLIS. We know it is rather too soon to speak of the matter; but we have answered the *Register* at once, as silence on our part might have led some to misconceive our position and misconstrue our motives. No answer was necessary for the information of friends who *know* us, and who have always done us justice.

And we will *beat* you, Mr. Syme,—mark that! We Democrats expect to carry both the Governor and the Legislature by handsome and wholesome majorities, and to cast the Electoral vote of the State for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We take pleasure in copying the above. It is just what might have been expected from the able senior editor of that paper. Let not those who wish ill to the Democratic party in North Carolina base any of their calculations upon dissensions among the prominent and influential Democrats, for if they do, they will be disappointed certainly and surely. The Democratic party will next year exhibit a more united front than it has done for a long time, and every man will come up to the struggle with all his might. The opposition press has done its crowing and enough of it to arouse and set in motion every drop of Democratic blood in the State, and to bring to the polls next year every man who prefers his own section and the party that alone gives it equality in the Union to any mixed up coalation of all the odds and ends of opposition.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.—Since the very kindly reference made by our neighbors of the Herald to our new establishment, we have received from the press of the State notices so complimentary in their character—so expressive of good wishes and generous feelings, that even if inclined to feel oppressed by the weight of unmerited praise, we have been sustained by a consciousness of the liberal feelings which have influenced our editorial brethren in its bestowal.

One of the best allusions to this matter, and by no means least grateful, we find in the North Carolina Presbyterian of this date. It is rendered doubly acceptable by the promise of a visit from the pious and accomplished senior editor, Rev. Geo. McNeill, than whom there is no pleasanter or more courteous and unpretending gentleman in the circle of our acquaintance. We shall be most happy to welcome him to our sanctum, as indeed we shall also be to welcome his respected associate, whose acquaintance we have not yet had the honor to make.

☞ Avon Hall, a new building erected last Fall in Elizabeth City, N. C., and opened as a house of amusement last winter by the Waller Troupe, was burned last week. Loss ten thousand dollars, of which six thousand were covered by insurance.

Homicide.

Three men in this District having been indicted for highway robbery, two of them gave bail for appearance at Court and the Constable, Mr. Samuel Hurst, with a posse, proceeded with a warrant of arrest to wait on the third, Britton Layton, on the 18th inst.

On reaching his premises, and just as they passed through the gate into the yard, Layton came out, ordered them to leave, and, not being heeded, seized a grubbing-hoe, made a ferocious assault, knocked down one man, turned upon the constable, who drew a pistol and attempted to fire at him but it "snapped" and he was obliged to "run for life;" Layton pursued and was, apparently, about to succeed in striking him to the ground, when Mr. Stephen Woodham, one of the posse, shot him [Layton] down with a double-barrel shot-gun; he died in a moment.

The Coroner began investigations on Friday evening, 19th inst., and closed next day, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was to the effect that the, "deceased came to his death by a wound from a gun in the hands of Stephen Woodham."

Darlington S. C. Flag, 24th, inst.

SUNDAY AT SARATOGA.—In few places on this continent is the Sabbath better kept than at the Springs.—The dancing and the daily pastimes are kept up till midnight on Saturday, and then all the secular pleasures seem to close for twenty-four hours. We have no mail, no arrival and no departure of trains, and the seven thousand persons in conclave make up their minds to be quiet. The streets in front of the hotels are free from the crowd of carriages and noise of their owners urging one to ride to the Lake. All the places around the hotel that can be shut up are closed, and all seem to unite in the outward observerance of the day. To breakfast first and then to church is the order of the morning, and this consumes the full time till the hour of service. Persons who go at all must go early to get a seat. At noon the day changes. Men and women ride to the lake and elsewhere. Teams block up the street. Ladies in full dress promenade on the piazza. The late dinner hour interferes with those who would go to the churches, and gives a good excuse to those to whom one sermon is more than enough. The evening is passed at the hotels in singing sacred music. The extempore concerts begin and hold as late as ten or eleven at night, when the day ends.—*Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*

DROWNING OF A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—Not long ago we noted the finding of a man's clothing at Schlosser's Landing on the river. Some of the garments were marked "John A. McClung." It has been ascertained that the Rev. Dr. McClung, of Maysville, Ky., was at the Falls about that time, in ill health, and it is supposed that he has been drowned in the manner we stated. Dr. McClung was about fifty years old, and of considerable reputation as a Presbyterian clergyman.

Buffalo Advertiser.

AN EVIDENCE OF HARD TIMES.—One night last week the corner-stone of the Lutheran Church, on Beaver Creek, in this county, was removed, and the coin deposited therein at the time of the erection of the building, amounting to ninety cents, stolen. This is about the meanest theft that we have ever been called upon to record, and gives indubitable evidence of hard times or great rascality somewhere.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—While we were at Walballa on Thursday last, there occurred a serious and painful accident to Mr. C. S. Mackenzie, the popular manager of the Avon Troupe. It seems that he was endeavoring to exhibit some feat in gymnastics, on the piazza of the hotel where his company were stopping, and though succeeding in the feat, his right leg was broken in two places. For some hours afterwards he suffered the most intense pain. We sympathise with him in the severe ordeal through which he is now passing.

Anderson Gazette.

A BAD MASTER MAKES A GOOD ABOLITIONIST.—A letter in the Pontotoc, Miss., *Examiner*, intimates that one Caleb S. Manly, known as "Dr. Manly," who, a good many years ago, had a plantation on the Buttahatchie, Monroe county, Miss.; who resided in the upper part of Aberdeen; who had a "great big bell" to ring his negros up before day; who worked them hard, whipped them well, and clothed a few of them badly, and who was known as the worst master in all those parts—has sold his negros, put the proceeds in his pocket, removed to one of the northwestern States, and become a rampant abolition lecturer.

NOVEL MODE OF MAILING.—A letter has been received at the U. S. General Land Office, from Lafayette, Ind., which, beside having the usual postmark on the envelope, had also on it "via ballon Jupiter." It is supposed this letter was enclosed with the mail-bag which was dropped by Mr. Wise from his balloon during his recent ascension.

AN ILL-FATED FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Berkshire (Mass.) Courier, in giving an account of the drowning of two of the daughters of Mr. Geo. Lemist, formerly of Boston, Sheffield, Mass., states, as a remarkable fact, that nine of Mr Lemist's kindred have been drowned. His father and mother were lost in the Lexington.

A Shooting Affair.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26th.—Henry M. Fitzhugh one of the proprietors of the Daily Exchange, was assailed this afternoon in an omnibus, by a notorious rowdy named Paul Placide, when Fitzhugh drew a revolver and fired three times, the balls taking effect in the hand and arm of the assailant. The affair produced considerable excitement.

Naval Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Sixteen third assistant Engineers passed examination to-day, and were appointed to the naval service. The finding of Court Martial in the case of Major Cross is now awaiting the action of Secretary Floyd. Result unknown.

Arrival of Ex-President Pierce.

BOSTON, August 27.—Ex-President Pierce and wife are among the passengers by the steamship America.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Advices from Laguayra state that the Liberals took that city without opposition on the morning of the 1st of August.

Foreign Mails by the America.

BOSTON, Aug. 27th.—The steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here last night, and her mails were despatched South by an early morning train.

The English papers contain nothing of marked interest beyond what has already been published by the press under the telegraphic head.

The steamship Africa, from New York on the 3d, reached Liverpool on the 13th inst.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.—In the British House of Commons, on the 2d instant, Mr. Monckton Milnes moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to enter into negotiations with the United States for the purpose of preventing assaults and cruelties upon seamen engaged in the traffic between the two countries, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offenses.—The Attorney General said the Government had directed its attention to the subject. He would never consent to give the jurisdiction to foreign Consuls. The only method would be either to facilitate the extradition act, to have recourse to the ordinary tribunals, or to deal with the matter in the same manner as with seamen's contracts. The motion was agreed to.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Captain Michael Allen, of Tom's River, N. J., is now busily engaged, with a string force of carpenters, building 52 surf boats for the U. S. Government, 28 of which will be used at the stations along the coast of New Jersey, and the balance at those on Long Island. They will hold about 20 persons each.

The Democratic Party—its Southern Denunciators.

We copy the following from the Charlotte *Democrat:*

"A few days ago, we had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who had just returned from a trip North, and though acting with the Democratic party now—from a conviction that it is the only national party, having the power and willingness to afford equal protection to the rights of all sections—he has, for years past, been a consistent old line Whig. He remarked that it seemed strange to him how any Southerner could go North, hear he Abolitionists talk, and come back home and not be a thorough, uncompromising Democrat.—Said he, in New Haven and other cities North, the Democrats are abused worse than dogs, simply for the reason that they co-operate with that party which recognizes the rights of the South, and favors protection to her institutions."

Yet it is a common, every day occurrence in South Carolina to find men and journals who are never so violent as when hurling, in unmeasured terms, philippics against the Democratic party. They charge it with inconsistency, they charge it with treachery. Some of them were quoted by the opposition in all the States where elections were recently held, and did more towards effecting its disasters in Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina than all the opposition papers combined.—Their press and their politicians would say, see what Democratic papers in South Carolina say about the party They pronounce it false and treacherous in every issue in which the South is interested. With Democratic professions upon their lips, they only placed the stiletto more effectually in the ribs of the party. If the charges made were historically true, we could admire the devotion to truth which shrinks not from even exposing the transgressions of professed friends. It is not historically true. Take the great measures of Government for which the South contended. What has become of the grand system of internal improvements which was cherished by the Whig party? Has it not been abandoned? Who forced its abandonment? Certainly not the Whigs, nor the Black Republicans, for they favor it.—Look to the abandonment of the Federal banking system, to the tariff duties, to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, to the annexation of the immense slavery territory of Texas. Were any of these accomplished by the Whigs? If not, then to what party is the States Rights cause of the South indebted for them, but to the Democratic? While some of its leaders, while some of its acts, may invoke an expression of disapprobation, yet we do assert that the wholesale denunciation it receives in South Carolina, by a small but clamorous party, is unjust to the history of the party. We assert that such injustice from a Southern source is chargeable with the crime of ingratitude. Do men really value their principles so little, that it costs them no compunctions of conscience to denounce those who have aided them in identifying those principles with the policy of the Government? Does not the knowledge that Black Republicanism exults over every such act of denunciation, because it derives strength from it, restrain them? Does not the echo of smypathy, which returns from the hills of New England, as contained in the above extract, warn them that which is a cause of rejoicing to the enemies of the South cannot redound to its advancement and welfare?—*South Carolinian.*

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.

Meeting of the Pomological Society in Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 18, 1859.

Agreeable to appointment, the Southern Pomological Society convened at the Court House, in Charlotte, N. C., at 11 o'clock. Vice President, R. A. Springs, presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. After which a letter received by W. A. Williams from the President, W. P. Wiley, of Chester, S. C., who was prevented from attendance by indisposition, was also read.

The enrollment of new members present was then called for, and resulted as follows: J. W. G. Megee, E. W. Liles, James A. McNeely, Edwin Alexander, R. F. Davidson and Peter Brown, Esqrs.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. James F. Taylor was admitted an honorary member.

On motion of W. A. Williams, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to decide Nomenclature, and award premiums on fruits now on exhibition: Dr. C. L. Hunter, Dr. Daniel Asbury, Col. J. F. Taylor, Dr. J. M. Davidson and Thomas Trotter, Esq., Committee on Nomenclature and Premiums.

On motion of Mr. Wm. F. Phifer, a Standing Committee of Five was appointed by the Chair, to receive fruits, and pass upon the same throughout the seasons; W. F. Phifer, W. A. Williams, R. F. Davidson, Dr. E. H. Andrews and Dr. Daniel Asbury, Standing Committe on Fruits.

W. A. Williams then drew attention to the native seeding varieties of fruits presented for his inspection, as Secretary, before the convening of this Society, and that could not be retained for exhibition, viz: 1st. The Seedling Cling Peach, of Charles F. Alexander, weighing 8 to 10 oz., and measuring 10 to 12 inches. 2d. Seedling Cling Peach of J. M. Davidson, somewhat resembling China Cling and large. 3d. Seedling Free-Stone Peach, of David M. Lee, weighing 8 oz., and measuring 10 inches. 4th. Seedling Free-Stone Peach, of J. B. Stewart, apparently the same as the above, (and supposed to be a Seedling of the same by Mr. Lee,) but some larger. Both these fruits are persistent when ripe, in hanging on the stem. The Secretary found the above Peaches without acid, and a fine flavor, and recommends them.

Mr. Edwin Alexander presented to the Secretary the best Early York Peaches.

Mr. James F. Taylor then responded to the call of Mr. Wm. Johnston, and entertained the meeting with instructive and appropriate remarks, elucidating questions put by different members on the science and culture of Fruits and the Grape.

The meeting now adjourned to meet at half past 2 o'clock.

At 2½ o'clock the meeting came to order, R. A. Springs presiding. Dr. C. L. Hunter addressed the meeting with much pith and humor, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Pomological Society report at our next meeting, what six, twelve and twenty varieties of the Apple are best adapted to a family orchard, of one hundred trees, and how many of each sort it should contain.

This resolution was adopted

Mr. James F. Taylor responded to a call from Mr. Osborne, and again addressed the meeting on the subject of the Pear culture, and other fruits on exhibition.

More fruit now being handed in, the Committees on premiums and awardings went to their labors.

On motion, adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Society resumed its sitting at 8 o'clock, P. M.—R. A. Springs presiding. A. W. Westbrook now being present was called upon, and responded spiritedly on the Elgeria, Curculio, the Yellows, &c. After which, Mr. Daniel Asbury was called upon for information relative to a California Grape, introduced here by himself (from California), which he supposed to be no native, but introduced by the Spaniards at an early period.

Mr. J. F. Taylor was then called out on the Grape of Texas, and responded on the Wine Grapes of Texas and the Mustang, a native Texan Grape—the seed of which he had brought from Texas, and given to some of the members.

On motion of W. A. Williams, a Committee of seven, including the Chairman, was appointed by the Vice-President on Nomenclature, Premiums and Awards for our next meeting, as follows:

Dr. C. L. Hunter, S. W. Westbrooks, Esq., Dr. Daniel Asbury, Wm. Phifer, Esq., Dr. E. H. Andrews, Jas. F. Taylor and R. A. Springs, Committee on Nomenclature, Premiums and Awards for next meeting.

On motion of Wm. F. Phifer, Mr. Secretary was requested to publish the time of meeting, (the day before the Agricultural Fair of this County,) and request all persons to bring forward their fruits for exhibition at that time. The motion was adopted.

Motion to adjourn until the day before the meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Fair now prevailed.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
Secretary Southern P. S.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Another fire occurred in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Sunday last. The large brick building, belonging to Mr. P. H. Dozier, on Road street, opposite the Leigh House, was consumed.

CLEVER TRICK.—A Yankee schoolmaster, named Comstock, turned a drove of cattle into the cornfield of a farmer in Dubuque, Iowa, and during the confusion which this act created in the family run away with the farmer's daughter and married her.

THE COTTON CROP.—We have conversed with several planters, and with those who receive letters daily and weekly from their planting friends, and we have come to the conclusion that there is considerable difference in the opinions entertained. Some report their crops in fine promising condition—others say they have poor prospects, and will not make more than half a crop. Striking about an average of the opinions expressed, we have come to the conclusion (if nothing materially affects the crop, after this time) that the cotton yield will not be very different in quantity from that of this passing commercial year.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Full returns of the election in Carson's Valley, settle the fact that Major Dodge, U. S. Indian Agent there, had beaten Judge J. M. Crane as delegate to Congress from the proposed new Territory of Nevada.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26th, 1859.

The Steamship America arrived here last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

The Zurich Conference still continued its secret sittings. It was resolved to prolong the armistice till peace should be concluded. It is reported that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma, and the Piedmontese have been driven out. Modena also threatens open action if the return of the Duke is forced on her.

Arrival of the Etna—A Few Hours Later.

BOSTON, Aug. 26th, 1859.

The steamer Etna at this port from Liverpool, brings the same dates as those brought by the America at Halifax, but to a few hours later on the day of sailing.

A serious collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort, but no lives lost.

Spain has resolved to increase her fortifications for the defence of Cuba.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

Later from Europe.

SACKEVILLE, N. B., Aug. 27th, 1859.

The steamship *City of Washington*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday, by the Agent of the Associated Press, but the Nova Scotia telegraph line have not yet transmitted the Press report.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, August 29th, 1859.

The steamship Indian, at this port, brings Liverpool dates to the 17th instant. Her news is comparatively unimportant.

It is reported that the peace Plenipotentiaries at Zurich are at a dead lock.

The reported republican movement at Parma is contradicted.

The *fete* at Paris in honor of the Italian victories of the French army is said to have been extremely imposing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29th, 1859.

Advices received here from Nicaragua state that the Lamar-Zeledon treaty has been ratified.

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the past three days reached 20,000 bales, Speculators and Exporters taking 1,600 bales—closing very dull at a decline 1-16d. on lower qualities; Middling Orleans 7⅜d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

Breadstuffs declining and former quotations barely maintained.

Rosin steady at 3s. 8d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. 6d.

Rice dull.

Consols for money closed at 95 1-2 a 95⅝.

New Jersey State Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State convention, which met here to-day, was the largest and most stormy ever held. On the sixth ballot E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor. The anti-Lecompton and Lecompton delegates from Sussex county had a long and tedious fight, and finally both delegagation withdrew. Resolutions in favor of popular sovereignty, opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade, etc., were passed, and the nomination of Mr. Wright was made unanimous.

Douglas in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Aug. 23d.—The democrats of Berks county to-day elected four delegates to the State convention instructed to support from first to last delegates to the Charleston convention in favor of the nomination of S. A. Douglas.

The Acquisition of Cuba.

PORTLAND, ME., August 24.—The Penobscott Democratic convention met at Bangor on Monday. Among other resolutions adopted was one in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Vera Cruz advices to the 16th have been received. There had been a revolutionary movement at Jalapa, but it was suppressed by Gen. Robles, and a number of arrests made.

There was no yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

The report was discredited that Miramon had sent a peace commission to Juarez.

Application of Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24th.—Jesse Williams, an old and wealthy citizen of Caldwell county, who has been under guard at Princeton, charged with murder, stealing, and cruelty to slaves, was taken from jail on Thursday night, and after being carried off a distance of seven miles, hung by a party of citizens. His two sons, John and James, who are also guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time Dr. Singleton, and Messrs. Mansfield, Morse and Stranmal, supposed to be connected with Williams in his villanies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the county.

Prominent Men Dead.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—George Brown, of the firm of George Brown & Co., Bankers, and James Swann, Ex-President of the Merchants' Bank, both very wealthy citizens, died this morning.

A Ten Mile Horse Race.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 25th.—A ten mile race came off in Douglas park, this city, to day, betwen Rome Chief, owned by Mr. Hurlburt, and Lady Gilbert, owned by Mr. Dalton, for a purse of $1,000. The former won. Time: 37 minutes.

Death of a French Consul.

SAVANNAH, Aug 26.—Louis Barrie, France consul at this port, died to-day, of old age. He has been resident consul here for twenty two years.

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244-43-lawly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, we shall open the largest stock of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS*, ever exhibited in this City. Particular attention is invited to our Cloths and Cassimeres, being of the newest styles and latest importations. Vestings—of the latest Fall importations. Our stock of Ready-made Clothing will be larger than heretofore, as we shall keep *all* sizes Gents Furnishing Goods 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than elsewhere, as they were bought direct from the manufacturers for cash.

BALDWIN'S,
August 29th. 34 Market street.

MERCER POTATOES, in fine order, for sale by the barrel or bushel. ZENO H. GREENE.
Aug. 29th, 1859.

WELLINGTON, BEAUFORT, HARVARD, and ETON Ties, Black Silk Cravats, White Silk Suspenders, &c., at BALDWIN'S.
August 25, 1859.

SCIENTIFIC FRENCH PREPARATIONS, Sanctioned by the Academy of Paris, and the Medical men of England and America:

Blancard's Pills of Iodide of Iron;
Quevenne's do. of Iron by Hydrogen;
Fallett's Pills of Proto. Carb. Iron;
Chable's Syrup of Citrate of Iron;
Blancard's Syrup of Iodide of Iron;
Clertan's Pearls of Ether;
Fougera's Dragees of Santonine.

☞ The above are put up in handsome form, and are recommended as being efficient and active in their effects on the system. For Doses, &c., the Physician attending should in all cases be consulted. Sold by

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Practical Pharmacentist.
Aug. 11, 1859. ☞ Herald copy.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SCHOOL BOOKS at KELLEY'S New Book Store:

McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers;
" Eclectic Speller;
Zacho's New American Speaker;
Cornell's Primary Geography;
" First Steps in do.;
New York Spelling Books;
McClintock & Crook's First Book in Latin. Aug. 24.

BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.—Bournes' Catechism of the Steam Engine; the Steam Engine familiarly explained and illustrated, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, L. L. D., F. R. S.; new Masonic Trestle Board; Banks of New York and the Clearing House; Jolly Jack, or scenes at the Old Junk Shop; Macauley's Critical and Miscellaneous Essays; Davies' Old School Arithmetic; Bullions' Latin Grammar.
August 24th.

ARRIVED. THE LEDGER HAT,
THE MUSARD HAT,
AND THE FRENCH STYLE.
By Express this morning at the EMPORIUM, 34 Market st.
Aug. 24. MYERS & MOORE.

A LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS at the Emporium, and must be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. MYERS & MOORE,
Aug. 24. 34 Market street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, September 13th, 1859.

$336.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 623 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	15 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	74 "	500
1 "	16,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Aug. 23d, 1859. 297-52-1y

"WACHOVIA MILLS" FLOUR.
Manufactured from best Selected Wheat,
☞ EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE. ☜

WE HAVE made arrangements with the proprietors of these Mills, which will enable us to receive *fresh supplies* of this SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR every week.—*Every barrel guarantied to be of the best quality.* Persons in want of a reliable article of Flour, will do well to give us a call. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
August 25. S. E. cor. Market & Second sts.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR. L. P. SMITH—
100 bags Coffee;
200 " Shot;
10 bbls. Irish Potatoes—Mercers;
Sugars of all kinds;
Butter and Cheese—new and Prime;
Pork, Soap, Potash, Concentrated Ley, Bagging Rope and Twine, Nails, Grindstones, &c., &c., now landing and for sale at low prices, by ZENO H. GREENE.
August 25th.

CRACKERS.—15 bbls. Crackers—Soda and Sugar;
25 boxes Assorted Candy;
20 " Starch;
15 " Yeast Powders;
10 " Saleratus;
10 " Soda, &c., &c. For sale by
Aug. 25. ZENO H. GREENE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—50 bags of superior Rio Coffee;
35 bags common and good Rio Coffee;
20 " genuine Laguayra "
20 matts old government Java "
20 bbls. C. Sugar;
10 " N. O. "
10 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round;
20 bbls. City Mess Pork;
3 " " " Lard. For sale by
Aug. 12. O. KELLEY.

OATS—OATS.

500 BUSHELS PENNSYLVANIA OATS, now landing. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
July 28th.

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS,
50 CENTS!
CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS,
VERY NEAT—SELLING FOR
50 CENTS AT BALDWIN'S

SUNDRIES.

8 HHDS. Bright Western Sides;
3 do. do. do. Shoulders;
1000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, (Sides and Shoulders);
30 bbls. Mess Pork, (N. Y. City Inspection);
40 do. Flour, (Super and Fine);
150 sacks Salt, (seamless);
5 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
75 kegs Nails, 3 to 40d.;
30 bbls. Sugar, A., B. & C.;
7 hhds. Molasses, (Cuba Muscovado);
40 bags Rio Coffee;
12 do. Laguayra do.;
St. Domingo and Java do.;
25 boxes Soap, No. 1 and Pale; Starch, Candles, Crackers, Candy, Powder, Shot and Lead, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., in store and for sale by
ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
June 30. No. 32 North Water street.

P. ARMSTRONG'S

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810..........CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in	500,000
Surplus	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOY ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

TO ARRIVE.—20 bales Gunny Bagging, standard weight. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
Aug. 25.

CHARLESTON RICE.—50 Casks Charleston Rice, in store and for sale by
Aug. 25th, 1859 G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.